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HOW EL CANEY WAS WON.

THE HEROIC CHARGE OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Company C Lost all of its Officers and the Command Fell to Sergeant Taliaferro Who Led Them on to Victory.

Santiago de Cuba, July 30.—I wish to call attention to the heroic part the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry played in compelling the surrender of Santiago. We have no reporter in our division and it appears that we are coming up unrepresented.

On the morning of July 1, our regiment, after having slept a part of the night with stones for pillows and heads resting on hands, arose at the dawn of day, without a morsel to eat, formed line, and after a half day of hard marching succeeded in reaching the bloody battle ground of El Caney. We were in the last brigade of our division. As we were marching up we met regiments of our comrades in white retreating from the Spanish stronghold. As we pressed forward all the reply that came from the retiring soldiers was: "There is no use to advance further. The Spaniards are intrenched and in block-houses. You are running to sudden death." But without a falter did our brave men continue to press to the front.

In a few minutes the desired position was reached. The first battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, composed of Companies C, D, G and H, were ordered to form the firing line, in preference to other regiments, though their commanders were senior to ours. But no sooned was the command given than the execution began. A thousand yards distance to the north lay the enemy, 2,000 strong, in intrenchments hewn out of solid stone. On each end of the breastwork were stone block houses. Our regiment numbered 507 men all told. We advanced about 200 yards under cover of jungles and ravines. Then came the trying moments. The clear battlefield was reached. The enemy began showering down on us volleys from their strong fortifications and numberless sharpshooters hid away in palm trees and other places of concealment. Our men began to fall, many of them never to rise again, but so steady was the advance and so effective was our fire that the Spaniards became unnerved and began over-shooting us. When they saw we were "colored soldiers" they knew their doom was sealed. They were afraid to put their heads above the brink of their intrenchments, for every time a head was raised there was one Spaniard less.

The advance was continued until we were within about 150 yards of the intrenchments; then came the solemn command, "Charge." Every man was up and rushing forward at headlong speed over the barbed wire and into the intrenchments, and the Twenty-fifth carried the much-coveted position.

Our losses were as follows: Company A—Wounded, Sergeant Stephen H. Brown, Private William Clarke. Company B—Killed, Private French Payne; wounded, Private Thomas Brown. Company C—Wounded, Privates Jos. L. Johnson, Samuel W. Holley, John H. Boyd. Company D—Killed, Privates Tom Howe, John B. Phelps, Jno. W. Steele; wounded, Sergeant Hayden Richards, Privates Robert Goodwin, Andrew Smith. Company E—Wounded, Privates Hugh Swann, David, Gilligin, John Sadler and James Howard. Company F—Wounded, First Sergeant Frank Coleman, Private William Lafayette. Company G—Killed, Private Aaron Leftwich; wounded, Privates Alvin Daniels, Benjamin Douglass, George P. Cooper and John Thomas. Company H—Killed, Corporal Benjamin Cousins, Private Albert Strothers; wounded, Henry Gilbert, William Bevels and Edward Foreman. Officers—Killed, Second Lieutenant H. L. McCorkle; wounded, Captain Eaton A. Edwards, Lieutenants Kennison and Murdock.

So great was the loss of officers that Company C had to be commanded by its First Sergeant S. W. Taliaferro, the gallant aspirant for a commission from the ranks, the facts of which are yet fresh in the minds of reading Afro-Americans. The company's commander was wounded early in the action by the explosion of a bombshell.

Thus our people can now see that the coolness and bravery that characterized our fathers in the 60's have been handed down to their sons in the 90's. If anyone doubts the fitness of a colored soldier for active field service, when the cry of musketry, the booming of cannons and bursting of shells seem to make the earth tremble, ask the regimental commanders of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantries and the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry; ask Generals Lawton, Kent and Wheeler, of whose divisions these regiments formed a part.

The Spaniards call us "Negeretter Solados," and say there is no use shooting at us, for steel and powder will not stop us. We only hope that our brethren will come over and help us to show to the world that true patriotism is in the minds of the sons of Ham. All we need is leaders of our own race to make war records, so that their names may go down in history as a reward for the price of our precious blood.—M. W. Sadler, First Sergeant Company D, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, in New York Age.

A GROUP OF STUDENTS FROM AFRICA—At Wiberforce University.

BISHOP TURNER AND HIS CONFERENCE OF CO-LABORERS IN THE AFRICAN MISSION FIELDS.

Interesting Items.

Chattanooga, Ten., Special.—Mr. Albert Owen, the popular young barber, who was reported sick last week, died Sunday. His funeral was held at Warren Chapel, A. M. E. Church, of which he was a devoted member. The Odd Fellows had charge of the funeral. * * Mr. Robert Elliot, formerly of Shelbyville, is residing in the city, and is furnishing some very fine tenor music in the A. M. E. Church choir. * * Rev. C. H. Trusty is taking a vacation of several weeks. * * The soldiers at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, are thinking on making tracks toward other climes. The sanitary condition of the camp has been miserable, which fact accounts for the immense death rate recently. * * The musicale at the A. M. E. Church by the Lewis Glee Club was a decided success. Mrs. Cora Phillips, the mocking bird of the troupe, sustained herself grandly. Miss Jennetta Washington, the rising star of Chattanooga, was the nightengale of the company. She will attend Fisk University this winter. Mr. Chas. Downs, the basso has but few equals in this section. The doll drill under the direction of Miss Mamie Burt and Miss Emma Cathron, at the Warren Chapel, A. M. E. Church, was a pleasant affair. A full house attended. * * Mr. John P. Sebastian, Jr., of Shelbyville, is in the city, representing Bishop Turner's work on Africa. * * Bishop Salter, of the A. M. E. Church, is expected in the city on the 28th, to dedicate St. John Chapel. Rev. J. A. Jones, D. D., will preach the dedicatory sermon. * * Wednesday, the 17th, the people of this section, had the opportunity of witnessing the grand military review of the entire volunteer army camped at Chickamauga Park. More than 40,000 soldiers were in line, including the cavalry and artillery. It was a magnificent sight. Fully 20,000 people witnessed the scene. * * Pay day at Camp Thomas has come and gone, and the soldier boys are sobering up again.

Notes.

Shelbyville, Tenn., Special.—Prof. B. A. J. Nixon is on the sick list. * * Rev. C. C. Daniels filled his pulpit; also Rev. H. Smith. * * Prof. J. C. McAdams preached at Mt. Zion Sunday. * * W. H. Gosling and J. C. McAdams were to speak at St. Mark's the 20th. * * The cake walk at Mt. Zion was a success. The judges were: Miss Nannie Marsh, Prof. B. P. Thompson, Messrs. Edward Evans, Charlie Davis, W. H. Gosling, Misses L. Buchanan, Emma Little, L. Palmer, H. McChristian, Willie Buchanan and L. Little were the contestants. Miss Palmer and Buchanan carried off the prize. * * Prof. R. Purdy, J. J. Clayborn and S. Gray are in the city. * * Miss E. Mitchell, A. Keene, L. Rainey are at home. * * Prof. T. T. Ransom and wife came in the 21st. * * Mrs. J. C. McAdams has a beautiful new piano. * * Messrs. Wesley, Geo. Glayborn, and James Gilliand are great workers in the Chirstian Endeavors. * * Mr. John Myers has erected a two-story building. * * Miss Beatrice Trail has returned from the springs . * * Mr. William Cowan's wife and child are quite ill. * * Rev. P. E. Brooks is holding quarterly conference at Rev. Prieam's church. * * The Nashville District M. E. Conference convened here the 23d. * * Mrs. Belle Rousè is here to see her mother. * * Robt. Thompson and wife went to Fayetteville last week. * * Jesse Caldwell, of Chicago, is visiting his relatives. * * Miss Carrie Green is the guest of her mother and sisters here. * * Get The Freeman at W. H. Gosling's store. It will do you good.

Jottings—Personals.

Meridian, Miss., Special.—The Young Men's Stock Co. met at the Meridian Academy Thursday night, the 19th. The constitution and by-laws were read by Prof. J. L. Wilson. Dr. J. W. Holmes and J. H. Brooks assisted in the work. Messrs. T. Murray, J. W. Isabel and J. C. Payne are the prime movers in the association. * * The following persons attended the association near Macon last week: Rev. L. W. Watson, J. C. Hill, B. Peterson, S. Whitfield, Chas. May, W. M. Lee, Mrs. Lulu Ward, Rev. S. A. Rivers, J. W. Smith, T. S. Webb, Revs. J. J. Jordan, D. G. Griffin, I. T. Flinn, W. H. Jernagin, and L. B. Blanchard.: * * W. R. Lockhart has returned from New Orleans, much benefited in health. * * Geo. Pickett, of New Orleans, is visiting friends here. * * Messrs. Wesley Moore and Geo. Carter, of Bailey, spent Saturday, Aug. 20th. Mr. Carter says he can't do without The Freeman, the greatest Negro paper. * * Mr. Sam Chapman is not improved at this writing. * * Mrs. Lizzie Jackson is quite sick. * * Miss L. W. Dillard, who has been visiting friends and relatives the past week, returned to her home at Birmingham, Ala., on the 14th. * * Rev. C. L. Harris, the venerable pastor of the Congregational, preached a splendid sermon at his church on Sunday, the 21st, at 11 a. m. * * Rev. L. W. Watson preached a splendid sermon at New Hope Baptist Church Sunday evening, Aug. 21st. At 3:30 to quite a large congregation, the Lord's Supper was administered at this service. At 8 p. m. Rev. L. H. Gum, of Artesia, preached. * * Rev. Gum has been carrying on a series of meetings down the A. and V. road. His text on Sunday night was: Third Chapter John; Fourteenth verse. * * Mrs. Lizzie Saunders, who has been visiting her parents at Macon, the past few weeks, returned to the city Sunday. * * Master A. T. Washington, Jr., will lead the Christian Endeavor Society Sunday evening, Aug. 28th, at 6:30. The public is invited to come. * * B. F. Adams spent last Sunday in Selma. * * Mr. and Mrs. Silas Wilson and daughter Bessie, left on the 22d for Chattanooga to make that place their future home.

Newsy Notes.

Memphis, Tenn., Special.—Messrs. Wright Moore and Wm. Bumpus arranged a delightful tallyho party Wednesday night. It was an enjoyable affair. * * The West Tennessee Baptist Association met in this city on the 11th inst. at the Tabernacle Church. It was well attended, there being present many able representatives of the pulpit. * * Miss Francis Cottrelll, of Holly Springs, Miss., is visting friends in the city. * * Mrs. C. A. Terrell is visiting relatives in Uniontown, Ala. * * Misses Laura Dickerson, Elvira Jones and Fanie Turner are spending the summer in Arlington. * * Miss Viola Cabell, of Henderson, Ky., spent two weeks with Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Yerby. * * The State Grand Lodge of the U. B. F. and S. M. T. of Tennessee, convenes at Dyersburg, Tuesday, the 23d inst. * * On the 19th inst Miss Mamie E. Green entertained many of her friends at Mount Bayou, Miss. Quite a number of young ladies and gentlemen of Memphis were present. * * J. W. Vernon, of this city, is the Republican nominee from the Tenth Congressional District for Congress. * * The names of DeWitt Cossells and Harry Saddler have been mentioned as the probable candidates for the State Legislature. * * Mr. Alex Webb, The Freeman's solicitor, is one of the most popular men in our city. Subscribe for The Freeman. * * Rev. Traverse, pastor of Avery A. M. E. Church, has moved out of the city. * * Dr. J. M. Abbey preached the U. B. F. annual sermon on the 7th inst. at Beach street Baptist Church.

Mrs. Fred C. Moore, of Vance street, left last week to attend the bedside of her sick sister, Mrs. Lizzie Walker, at Vicksburg, Miss.

Mr. F. T. Patrick left last week for Columbus, O., to meet the "Darkest America" Co.

Notes of Interest.

Dayton, O., Special.—The colored citizens have formed a stock company and will open a business on April next. At the last meeting much enthusiasm was shown and many shares sold. The organization will meet again the second Thursday in September. * * Mrs. E. B. Mays has returned a visit to her husband in Cleveland. * * Miss Mayo spent a few days with friends in Piqua and Troy. * * Mrs. M. Jackson has moved from W. Fifth street to 27 Apple. * * Mr. "Spartie" Wells spent last Sunday in Xenia. * * Mrs. S. Burton has returned from Hazlewood.

SAVING HEATHEN NATIVES.

THE GOOD WORK OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH IN AFRICA.

Readers Should Send for the Pamphlet Issued by the Board of Missions and Study the Work Being Done.

A few years ago and it was considered an act of treason for any of the laity or clergy to even question the wisdom and practicability of any measure adopted by the Bench of Bishops and by one of the departments.

The church was startled, therefore, when it learned that Dr. Derrick, the Secretary of Missions, had come out with a point-blank refusal to support an improper man, whom Bishop Turner, against the orders of the Missionary Board and the majority of the Bishops, had sent to Africa to take charge of an important field. Bishop Turner cracked his whip once or twice and was simply horror-stricken when he saw that it had no effect whatever upon the granite-like man who uttered his quiet but absolutely unalterable "No." Bishop Turner had been prepared by no previous experience to understand such a thing as independent manhood upon the part of one of his subordinates and therefore thought that all he needed to do was to bluster and threaten a little louder and a little longer and then his secretary would come to time. All the church paused and turned interested and closely attentive eyes upon the unusual spectacle.

At first all the church saw was what appeared to be a rebellious elder and an aggrieved Bishop, and like sycophants a host of weaklings began to clamor in favor of the Bishop and against the elder. This simply had the effect of causing Dr. Derrick's friends to acquaint the church with the facts in the case and the moral issue involved. What was the result? From every pure home and from every pure heart all over the country there went up applause for the elder who had dared to take so heroic a stand for the right. Dr. W. B. Derrick became, in the minds of the entire race, a moral hero and the leader of the moral forces of the race.

His election to the Bishopric was a sequence to which even the most reluctant had to yield. His election was a moral triumph and marked the dawn of a new era in African Methodism. As the years have passed one event after another revealed the correctness of Dr. Derrick's claims and vindicated the wisdom of the position which he had boldly taken.

Fredrich rebelled and withdrew a society and property from us, upon which thousands of dollars had been spent. This was just what Dr. Derrick had predicted and is what he would have averted had Bishop Turner paid heed. I need not point out, at present at least, other events of like character. It is sufficient to say that when Dr. H. B. Parks succeeded Bishop Derrick he took the same moral grounds and declared his intention to maintain his stand.

In asking for men for Africa Dr. Parks said:

"I recommend that three well educated and experienced Christian young men, whose faithful and righteous lives shall be a guarantee to this Board, be employed for the work in Monrovia, Sierra Leone and San Domingo."

This is an utterance made but a few weeks ago in the printed report and shows that he has thus far stood firm to the stand taken at the start. What are the results?

Anyone who will send a postal card to H. B. Parks, 61 Bible House, New York City, will receive by return mail the large pamphlet lately issued by the Board of Missions and can thoroughly study the work being done. The church lost through Fredrick has been replaced by a better building, lately completed and paid for, and a society made up of earnest and loyal Africans fills the pews. This is because the people respect the man now there. The cut which appears here shows the new church. It is built

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

ALIVE IN THE GRAVE.

THE CHANCES FOR SUCH A FATE ARE EXTREMELY REMOTE.

In Times of Plague and Pestilence the Greatest Danger of Premature Burial Exists—The Death Test That Is Applied In Vienna.

Most of us have a lingering love of life, and the thought that there is just the barest possibility of being buried alive sends a shudder through us.

Medical men know that the human body in time of illness and at other times, too, is liable to assume all the outward appearances of death without the final separation having actually taken place. There are the coma, cataleptic and other forms of the unconscious state, each one bringing in its trend the very simulation of death itself.

"Happily, a medical man nowadays," said a physician to a reporter, "experiences no difficulty in declaring his patient to be dead, as a general rule, but it may perhaps happen once in his lifetime that he may have a doubt, in which case conviction either way follows upon his findings, which are simple and conclusive, and in which he cannot be mistaken.

"It is unfortunately true that there are thousands of nervous people now walking about in fear of being buried alive, this morbid conviction coming about through reading of an isolated case happening here and there, where perhaps some one has had a narrow escape of being subjected to a living burial.

"These 'escapes' greatly outnumber those of the actual occurrence itself. The cataleptic usually show signs of life just in the nick of time to disappoint the undertakers and to relieve sorrowing friends.

"Of course, much of the evidence on which the allegation of premature burial is based depends on the fact that bodies on exhumation have been occasionally found distorted, thereby fostering the notion that this or that occupant of the coffin has died from suffocation, a theory which is supported by the favorable condition of other exhumed bodies.

"But the idea is altogether wrong, in fact and in principle. It is well known among those who have made it a study that the apparent distortions, instead of demonstrating a living burial, purely depend upon natural causes brought about by decomposition, the influence of which is sufficiently strong enough to bulge out, and even burst, leaden coffins. This phenomenon does not happen in every case, but it does in a great many.

"No, no! I shall not go so far as to say that a premature burial has never taken place, but it has not occurred so often as is thought. I dare say it may occur in times of plagues and pestilences, where the presumed dead are buried within a few hours of death. That is where much mischief lies. But when panic prevails where does thought come in?

"In plagues, such as cholera, the state of collapse is so profound that it may perfectly simulate death itself, but the custom of burying the dead on the day of death is fortunately on the wane, even during advanced epidemics. It is probable that in the absence of medical aid in panic times in country places abroad it has led to living burial—indeed it must have done. But the last end of all under such conditions is merciful, for it must not be forgotten that if you are 'unconscious' only while being hermetically sealed in your coffin you will never again experience voluntary motion or sensation.

"However, where the doctor can be consulted, living burial is impossible even in a cholera panic, for there are certain bodily movements which generally occur after death from cholera, in the absence of which a medical man would hesitate to certify for burial.

"In ages gone by and in uncivilized countries still it is possible that unconscious cataleptics, or persons drugged to apparent death, may have been and perhaps still are occasionally buried alive, but I do not believe that in our own country or in any civilized land such events are possible.

"In Vienna the custom prevails of taking a body to the mortuary on the eve of burial, where it is 'tested.' Thimbles are placed on the fingers of the dead, to which are attached wires connected with the mortuary bells.

"Have the bells ever rung? Yes, once.

"It is impossible for a doctor to mistake unconsciousness in its varied forms for death.

"Some time ago it was suggested that a law should be passed making it compulsory for a medical man to test bodies before giving a certificate of death. Testing by electricity was thought of, but it is an open question yet whether electricity kills or only stuns. At all events, we in this country are not convinced that such a test would be satisfactory or afford sufficient evidence of death, although it has its value. On the other hand, I don't think legislation of this kind is necessary. It would certainly reflect upon the medical profession.

"The Viennese custom is a wise one, and I should like to see it more generally adopted."—Pearson's Weekly.

The Poor Editor.

Bill—Did you read about that fellow writing a poem on a $50 bill?

Jill—No. The editor kept it, of course.

"No. He returned it."

"What, an editor return a $50 bill?"

"Yes. He didn't know what it was."

—Yonkers Statesman.

One of the tallest stacks in Great Britain is situated at Llanelly. From the base of the foundation to the extreme summit is 400 feet high. The cap of the top weighs 27 tons, and 720,000 bricks were used in its construction. It is circular in form, and in a gale bends extremely.

STERN DISCIPLINE.

It Is Necessary In War and the Soldier Must Learn to Submit.

One of Detroit's retired officers, who fought in two wars and helped for years to restrain the savage outbreaks of our Indians, thus delivered himself to the writer:

"The very hardest lesson a young American has to learn when he enters the army is that of obedience. For the first time, his individual authority is dethroned. He is as fractious as a thoroughbred colt that long rebels against the whip and spur. It is hard for him to understand that his freedom of action must be subordinated to military necessity. He chafes, if he does not openly rebel, but when once whipped into line he makes the best soldier on earth.

"My first drillmaster had been my friend and the friend of my family from my boyhood up. We had hunted and fished and courted together and exchanged secrets with a freedom that does not obtain among brothers. One day, early in my experience as a soldier, and while everything was being hurried with a view to getting us into Mexico, we had been drilling till I felt ready to drop. The repeated orders struck pain to my ears and I would have conscientiously sworn that my musket weighed a ton. At length, when within easy earshot of him, I shouted, 'For heaven's sake, Bob, stop this tomfoolery and let's go over to the tavern.'

"He never looked at me but roared, 'Corporal, take that man and drill him like the devil.'

"The corporal did, and I thought I'd die of exhaustion. I fully meant to challenge the drillmaster and whip him if he declined, but he succeeded in making me understand the imperative necessity of unquestioning obedience in the soldier. It's tough with the raw recruit, but the quicker he learns his part the better it is for all concerned."—Detroit Free Press.

WAYS OF THE BLUE CRAB.

Some of Its Peculiarities as Observed at New York's Aquarium.

While the blue crab is not commonly thought of as a swimmer and does in fact spend the greater part of its time on the bottom, yet it can very easily sustain itself in the water and swim at a very fair rate of speed. It swims endwise, and when swimming it carries one big claw thrown forward and bent back at the middle joint, making a point projecting at that end of the body, while the other big claw trails straight out astern. If it changes direction, it crooks the claw it had been carrying straight and lets the other go free. If it sustains itself in the water without progressing, it carries its big claws in front of itself as it would naturally do under ordinary circumstances on the bottom, but it has to keep its little claws in motion to sustain itself, and in swimming the little claws are kept actively at work. Besides making a good degree of progress through the water in swimming the blue crab can change its course or swim to a higher or lower level with facility. When frightened, the blue crab moves off sideways, but when moving about at home and undisturbed it may move straight forward. Its body may be inclined at any angle to the line of progress, but its motion still be forward, the big claws carried crooked around in front. It may be seen moving thus in one of the larger tanks at the aquarium, in which there are blue crabs, lobsters and other things. The temperature of the water now just suits the crustaceans, and they are very lively. Blue crabs may be seen swimming here, and also walking about, stepping down from stones that are as high as they themselves are wide with perfect dignity, if not grace of manner, and walking or carrying their claws before them.—New York Sun.

The First Teacups.

Even after tea was introduced into Europe and had come into general use teacups were scarce. At the same time coffee was introduced; but, apart from Constantinople, the first coffee cups in Europe date back only as far as 1645 in Venice, 1659 in Paris, 1652 in London and 1694 in Leipsic. From the first, however, the conventional oriental coffee cup, without stem or handle, was little used, and in Germany not at all. The Chinese teacup was used for tea, coffee and chocolate as well. Specimens of porcelain were undoubtedly introduced into Europe in the middle ages, yet not till the sixteenth century were cups imported from China in any great quantities, and even then it was as articles of vertu. Most of those found their way back into China again, as collecting porcelain is a lasting fad there, and high prices are paid for good specimens. The collection of Chinese porcelain, if only the genuine specimens are desired, requires immense study and knowledge, as the Chinese are skillful imitators and put numerous falsifications on the market.

Individual Odors.

Every human being has a specific odor of his own, according to A. Bethe in the Archiv der Gesammten Physiologie, by which he can be recognized not merely by dogs but by persons with sensitive organs of smell. The case is mentioned of a man who blindfolded could pick out each individual in a company of 20 by his odor.

The smell is not born with us, but develops gradually till the age of puberty, after which it remains unchanged. Members of a family have a kind of common odor, which persists even when they have lived apart for a long time.

The entire area of the United States is placed at 1,835,017,692 acres, of which 741,702,365 acres are now owned by individuals or by corporations or states or have passed out of the control of the general government.

Savages, on the whole, live longer than civilized people.

After eighty-one years' evidence has been discovered which throws entirely new light on the mystery of Napoleon's autobiography. Apparently there have been resting in America all these years links which would have connected the entire chain; but no one thought of crossing the Atlantic for them.

Never has text of document borne more indisputable proof of authenticity upon its face than the memoirs of Napoleon now appearing in The Cosmopolitan. They carry the stamp of a mind so large that no person of the period was great enough to be seriously suspected of having written them, although Madame de Stael and others of the brightest wits of the day were in turn accused until, when style and fitness were taken into consideration, the absurdity of the charge became evident.

It is a curious fact that never have so many interests combined to throw discredit upon any literary work. When they surreptitiously appeared in Paris in 1817 the publisher was thrown into prison and the issue suppressed and destroyed. The independent printing press was then a feeble institution and the monarchy was all pervading in its influence. They not only suppressed the memoirs, but found members of Napoleon's staff to discredit them and even a literary hack to confess to authorship. Yet here today comes testimony which seems to clear up the whole situation. To quote the document given in the August Cosmopolitan:

"My father was Joseph Archambault. He was born in Fontainebleau in 1796, and became a member of Napoleon's suite when a boy of about ten. He went with Napoleon to St. Helena in 1815 and when the opportunity offered was dispatched to America with the manuscript of Napoleon's defense of his life and policy. I frequently heard him speak of the manuscript and of his delivery of it to Joseph Bonaparte at Bordentown. He said that in order to deceive British authorities he had used it as wrapipng paper around things in his trunk. I also recollect that my father showed me a book which he said had been printed from this manuscript.

(Signed.)

"Napoleon Bonaparte Archambault.

"Witness:

"Priscilla Ring Archambault."

But that is not all: the search which was instituted by The Cosmopolitan has resulted in finding the most positive testimony, dating back to 1819, contradicting the statements of General Gourgaud, upon which was the main reliance for the discrediting of the memoirs. The entire account of the many months' research made by the editor forms an interesting story in itself. The facts bearing on both sides are stated in a way to allow the reader to judge for himself. From every side has come the expression of belief that no one but Napoleon could have so deeply comprehended the situation of 1800-15 and so clearly analyzed the problems of the time. Those who have held these opinions, and they embrace generals, economists and literary men, will be delighted with the many facts which go to prove that they were right in their judgment and that there was in 1817 no man in Europe able enough to have penned such an epitome of the great events of his career except Napoleon.

Editor The Freeman: Your paper for the past twelve months has proven to be the "comfort of home," and has given me thorough satisfaction. It has brought pleasure where there were disappointments, sunshine where there were shadows and gladness where there were sorrows. Yours truly,

MRS. BETSY BAILEY.

Rudolph, Tenn.

An Unusual Opportunity.

The Phelps Hall Bible Training School, conducted in connection with the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, offers unusual opportunities to young men wishing to meet the steadily growing demand for an educated colored ministry. The teaching here is wholly undenominational, the aim being to help all denominations and antagonize none. The faculty is composed of strong, competent men. In addition, Dr. Francis J. Grimke, Bishop Geo. W. Clinton, Bishop B. T. Tanner and Rev. C. O. Boothe deliver lectures during the year. The teaching in the Bible School is free. The cost of board, including furnished rooms, lights, fuel, washing, etc., is $8 per month, and students are given a chance to work out a portion of this, thus leaving as a rule, only $5 or $6 to be paid in cash. Young men who have no money with which to pay their expenses can be allowed to work out the whole amount in a way that will not interfere with their studies. For further information address

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,
Principal, Tuskegee, Ala.

Editor The Freeman:

Some time ago I wrote you informing you that the subscription on my paper had expired and asking you to continue my name on your lists for a short time, as I was not in a position then to remit for renewal and I did not desire to miss a single number of your valuable paper. I wish to thank you for the kindness shown me. I consider you have done me a great service and you don't know how much I appreciate it. I consider your paper the greatest exponent and advocate our race has in this country today and only wish that it may have the success it so richly deserves. If every colored man who has the interest of his race at heart would come forward and give moral and financial support to just such papers and defenders as The Freeman, I feel sure that the time would quickly come when the world would know the colored man just as he is and not as he is said to be by those who know him not.

Inclosed please find $1.50 for my subscription for another year, beginning from the time my last subscription expired. At the same time I wish you would accept my sincere thanks for the many favors already extended. Yours sincerely,

WM. JONES.

DO YOU KNOW that the OZONIZED OX MARROW has been sold for over forty years, is used by thousands and has never failed to straighten kinky hair? Everybody is delighted with it. This wonderful preparation was invented by Buck & Rayner, who about two years ago sold the formula and exclusive right of manufacture to the Ozonized Ox Marrow Co. This company is now the only maker of the genuine and original Ozonized Ox Marrow (copyrighted). All others are imitations.

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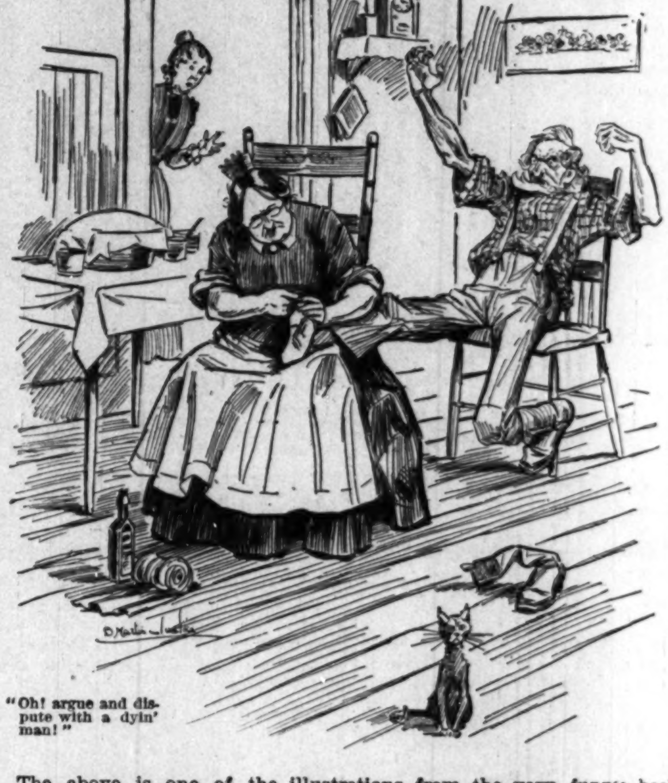

"Oh! argue and dispute with a dyin' man!"

The above is one of the illustrations from the very funny book "Samantha Among the Brethren," by Josiah Allen's Wife. Over 100,000 copies of this book were sold by agents in expensive binding for $2.50 each. We have arranged to supply our readers with a special premium edition, which contains every word found in the $2.50 edition, and over fifty comic pictures, similar to the one shown above. Samantha's gossip about the "doin's" of Josiah and her neighbors and their tribulations in raising money with which to support the "meetin' house" makes you laugh till you cry. The book is pure and wholesome, and highly endorsed by Bishop John P. Newman and Frances E. Willard. It drives away the blues. It is unexcelled for reading aloud to the family. We pay the postage and guarantee the book to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. In order to boom subscriptions we make the following liberal clubbing offer:

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CHEVELINE

For 30 days I will give sufficient CHEVELINE for straightening two heads of hair for $5.00, instead of one as formerly.

We use no hot irons or pasting down with grease in this treatment, and the hair is not changed from dampness, but on the contrary is made more beautiful by washing, and the straightening appears as natural as if born with it. Send a piece of your hair and 10c and I will return it as a sample of my work.

The Mystic Pomade

which will make the hair soft straight and glossy and as beautiful as Cheveline, but not so lasting at 50c per bottle. Use Mme. Turner's Scalp Soap 25c.

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Our Improved Medicated Hair Grower or Scalp Cleaner is an unexcelled article for promoting the growth of the hair, even on the temple where the hair is oftimes very scant. It also removes the dandruff and impurities from the scalp. Price $1.00 per bottle. Use Mme. Turner's Mystic Scalp Soap 25c

Mme. Turner's Mystic Face Bleach,

Bleaching the face in eight or ten days, leaving it about two shades lighter. It gives the complexion a soft and youthful tenderness, thus causing the middle-aged to look young. Mystic Face Bleach will remove Liver Spots, Freckles, Etc. Price $1.00 per bottle. Use Mme. Turner's Complexion soap 25c.

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FERTILE PORTO RICO

THE ISLAND IS AS BEAUTIFUL AS IT IS PRODUCTIVE.

It Has Thirteen Hundred Streams, a Wealth of Vegetation, Highly Cultivable Soil and Vast Deposits of Minerals—Few Reptiles, but Many Insects.

Mr. Frederick A. Ober, late commissioner in Porto Rico of the Columbian exposition, contributes to The Century an article on "The Island of Porto Rico." Mr. Ober says:

In the extremo northeast rises the highest peak of the central cordillera in the Luquillo sierra, known as "El Yunque," or "The Anvil," variously estimated at from 3,600 to 4,500 feet in height. The hills are of lesser elevation toward the west and southwest, but the whole north central country is rugged and uneven. Between the spurs from the main range lie innumerable secluded valleys, where the soil is of great fertility. The impressive features of the landscape are the rounded summits of the multitudinous hills, which leave the coast in constantly rising billows that finally break against the cordillera vertebra; yet all are cultivable, and cultivated to their very crests, though the higher mountain peaks are forest clad.

More than 1,300 streams, it is said, of which number perhaps 40 or 50 attain to the dignity of rivers, rise in the hills and seek the coasts, most of them running northerly, though the best harbors are in the west and south. But notwithstanding the great river flow portions of the island in the southwest are afflicted with drought at times, owing to the precipitation of the northeast "trades" against the northern hills.

The higher hills are clothed in the exuberant and diversified vegetation of the tropical forest, where tree ferns flourish, and great gum trees and mountain palms tower aloft. At lower levels are the cedar and mahogany, walnut and laurel, with many others noted for their useful woods. Throughout the island are found those trees and shrubs valuable for their gums, as the mamey, guaiacum and copal, while the list of medicinal plants includes most of those, invaluable to our pharmacopæias, which tropical America has given to the world. These are the silvestres, nature's wild children, but of cultivated plants there is no species peculiar to the tropics that does not flourish here.

In the littoral levels, between the mountains and the sea, grows the sugar cane, which may be cultivated up to an altitude of 3,000 feet. It was introduced here from Santo Domingo, having been brought to America either from Spain or the Canaries. The annual yield of sugar is estimated at about 70,000 tons.

In these fertile lowlands also tobacco does exceedingly well, and the annual production is said to be quite 7,000,000 pounds. It may be cultivated on the hills, but the true mountain lover is the coffee, which does not do well below 600 feet and is at its best 1,000 feet above the sea. It was first brought here from Martinique in 1722, and now yields to the extent of 17,000 tons annually. Maize, the true Indian corn, is indigenous, as is the yucca, the aboriginal "staff of life," and both grow everywhere, as well as the pineapple, which is more reliable and more universal than the peach of our north temperate zone. Cotton and rice are found at nearly all elevations, the latter, which is the chief food of many laborers, being what is known as the mountain variety.

Bananas and plaintains are wonderfully prolific, bearing fruit in ten months from planting. The plants virtually last 60 years, being equally long lived with the cocoa palm, which produces nuts in six or seven years and thereafter during the space of an ordinary life, its yield being reckoned at 100 nuts a year. The annual product of bananas is given as 200,000,000 and of cocoanuts 3,000,000. The entire range of tropical fruits is represented here, such as the guava, lime, orange, aguacate, sapodilla and avocado pear, while all subtropic vegetables may be raised, including those of the south temperate zone, such, for instance, as are grown in Florida.

The mineral kingdom has not been so exhaustively exploited as the vegetable, but more than traces have been found of copper, coal and iron, as well as vast deposits of salt. The rivers at one time ran to the sea over beds of golden sand, and from the streams today (as in the neighboring island of Santo Domingo, where the first American gold was discovered) the natives wash out nuggets by the crude processes of that distant day when Agueynaba went prospecting with his false friend, Ponce de Leon.

There are no native quadrupeds here larger than the agouti and the armadillo, but birds are relatively numerous, with a few of fine song and some of brilliant plumage. All domestic fowl do well here, and the great pastures of the northeast and southeast suppott vast herds of cattle and horses, which suffice not only for the needs of the island, but are exported to all parts of the West Indies, being held in high esteem.

There are no poisonous reptiles to be feared, but insects of questionable character are too numerous for comfort. This island indeed were a paradise without them; even with them the inhabitants seem to experience little trouble. The worst of these are the scorpions, centipeds, tarantulas, wasps, mosquitoes, some species of ants, ticks, chigoes and fleas. The heat of a tropical climate like that of Porto Rico, which, though rarely exceeding 90 degrees, is continuous, is conducive to the breeding of insect pests of all sorts.

"Dar isn't much comfort in de remahk dat contentment is better dan riches," said Uncle Eben. "One is jes' about as hahd to git as de other."—Washington Star.

THE BROWN WIND OF CONNAUGHT.

The brown wind of Connaught
  Across the bogland blown
(The brown wind of Connaught)
  Turns my heart to a stone,
For it cries my name at twilight
  And cries it at the noon—
"Oh, Mairgread Ban! Oh, Mairgread
    Ban!"
  Just like a fairy tune.

The brown wind of Connaught,
  When Dermot came to woo
(The brown wind of Connaught),
  It heard his whispers, too,
And while my wheel goes whirring
  It taps on my window pane
Till I open wide to the dead outside
  And the sea salt misty rain.

The brown wind of Connaught
  With women wailed one day
(The brown wind of Connaught)
  For a wreck in Galway bay,
And many the dark faced fishers
  That gathered their nets in fear,
But one sank straight to the ghostly gate,
  And he was my Dermot dear.
—Shan Van Vocht.

ACTING AFRAID OF DOGS.

It Is the Surest Way In the World to Provoke an Attack.

It is curious, to me wonderful, how well dogs understand people. They seem at a glance or very soon thereafter to decide in their minds whether or not it would be safe to assail one who enters their owner's premises, says Lippincott's Magazine. My own opinion is that every one of them, big or little, of high or low degree, would like to bite every stranger that he sees. Their love for their master makes them jealous or makes them pretend to be jealous of everybody who approaches them, and they debate momentarily whether or not a comer is afraid of them. If he is not, they either extend a friendly salute, which always is deceitful, or assume to be indifferent. If he is, they give him a bite, more or less deep, then slink away from possible consequences.

For years and years I have followed the rule, when visiting a person residing out of town, unless I know positively that he keeps no dog of any size, to halt at the gate, raise a halloo and await not only my host's invitation, but his approach and his accompaniment into his house. I could not tell the number of times wherein I have been barked at furiously from the inside by dogs whose owners declared that in all their lives they had never done such a thing before to a man of genteel appearance.

The counsels and admonitions bestowed upon me might have excited some gratitude if they had not been wholly useless. I have been asked so many times that it makes me almost sick to have the question repeated, "Why don't you just go along without noticing such things, not being or at least pretending not to be afraid? Not one dog in 10,000 will try to bite a gentleman unless he is provoked or sees that he is being avoided."

A Cheap Decoration.

A prominent German actor, relates Albert L. Vandam in The Illustrated London News, had fulfilled half of his "starring" engagement in the capital of a grand duchy, and as yet no recognition of his talents had been forthcoming in the shape of a decoration. Disgusted, the player announced his intention of departing the following morning. Early on that day the theater intendant acquainted his grand ducal master with what had happened. The conversation took place in the garden of the schloss, situated on the road to the station, and suddenly an open carriage with the actor in it hove in sight.

"Be quick!" said the prince. "Get me that box on my writing table. If go he must, we'll at any rate try to satisfy him in his ambition." The intendant ran, and returned just as the vehicle passed the gates. "One moment, Herr B——," shouted the prince. "Here is something to remember me by."

The actor bowed low, and went his way. In another moment, however, his conveyance reappeared at the gates. "There are two crosses, your highness," he exclaimed.

"Never mind," replied the prince. "Give the other to the coachman."

Tit-tat-to.

In the Century Dictionary the derivation is given from tit, tat, to, "three meaningless words" used in counting.

However, the East Friesic name (see Koolman's "E. Fr. Dict.") is tik-tak-tuk, evidently a more original form. In this name the word tik has the same sense as E, tick, a mark, in allusion to the mark made by the player on the slate, while tak, tuk, are variants of the same theme, made on the principle of altering the vowel, as in Germanic verbs of the third strong conjugation, such as sing, sang, sung.

Hence the name is by no means "meaningless," but has an obvious reference to the ticks, or marks, made by the players, and the word is threefold instead of reduplicated, because the object of the game is to make three ticks in a row.—Notes and Queries.

Merely From Observation.

"Is Miss Blinkins at home?" asked Mr. Saunders of the Irish girl who answered his ring at the door.

"Yes, I b'lave she is, sir."

"Is she engaged?"

"An is it engaged you say? Faix, an I can't tell you, sir, but she kissed Mr. Vincent last evenin as if she had never seen the like uv him, an it's engaged I b'lave they are, sir."—Exchange.

Those Girls.

She—He kissed me when I was not dreaming of such a thing.

Her—I'll wager you were not. You always were wide awake when kissing was in sight.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

If a man could yell as loud in proportion to his size as a baby can, telephone companies would soon be unable to declare dividends.—Atlanta Constitution.

People who think they are misunderstood often are really understood too well.—Chicago Record.

Geo. L. Knox, Esq., care "The Freeman," Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.: Dear Sir—Illness kept me from sending in the money I owe The Freeman before this date. I lost the bill which you sent me. I am told that a dollar is now worth four shillings and a penny, English money: I send you herein twelve shillings, which will pay off my back debt of last year, and at least six months of this year. Please be so kind as to let me know how we stand. I will try to be up to date in my future payments to The Freeman. I will be sending you an article ere long. It pleases me to see the great progress The Freeman is making. I am very sorry not to have succeeded in getting English subscribers, but I shall not give up hope of finding some yet; my personal friends are very glad to read my copies, and some look forward to their arrival with as much eagerness as I do.

With very best regards, I remain yours very truly, Thomas Rutling.

We invite our readers to give consideration to the advertisement of the Palace Dry Goods and Manufacturing Co., on the last page. They will treat you right and guarantee you satisfaction.

$1,000 REWARD

DR. SHEA MARVELOUS MEDIUM,

Gives the names of dead and living friends tells who and when you will marry, also of business journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, health or anything you wish to know no matter what it is. He can call up your spirit friends and show them to you. Can make them rap all around the room. He asks no questions, don't ask you to write names for him. Don't try to pump you in any way, but tells you right off. He is thoroughly endorsed by leading spiritualists everywhere, received from them a gold medal and special license to practice his wonderful powers; credentials no one else can show, can give thousands of reference to both white and colored patrons. Twenty-five years' practice—seven in Brooklyn—will show you that he can do all he tells of. Can tell what business is best for you and where, how to win speedy marriage with the one you love. How to be successful in all your doings, in short, what is best to do. He succeeds when all others fail. Positive satisfaction or no pay. Call and see. You will find it lucky to consult this Christian gentleman. He has a medicine that will cure drunkenness, can be given patients not knowing it. Thousands through him are now

RICH, HAPPY AND SUCCESSFUL

with all their undertakings, while those who neglect his advice are still laboring against poverty. Through his perfect knowledge of chemistry he can impart to you a secret that will overcome your enemies and win you friends. His aid and advice has often been solicited; the result has always been the securing of speedy and happy marriages and all your wishes. In love affairs he never fails. He has the secret of winning the affections of the opposite sex.

It is the curse of Spiritualism that in all large cities there are a class of men and women who claim powers they do not possess. They have neither gifts, credentials, nor references. Surely the colored people are not so wanting in senses as to throw their time and money away on such. Dr. Shea refers to the Hon. Chas. Miller, capitalist, 2481 Atlantic Avenue; the Hon. Wm. Denmore, architect and builder, 47 Cleveland avenue, and Mr. Fred Lampe, grocer, 641 Fulton street, Brooklyn. All have known him for the past ten years. He gives a free test of his power to all. The doctor has practiced five years in New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis and Louisville; understands thoroughly the diseases, spells or influences the race is subject to. He has now and always had large patronage from them.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING:

Brooklyn, Aug. 15.—This is to certify that I came to New York from Albany. I was a stranger in a strange city, out of work and out of money. I had no luck in anything I undertook. What to do I did not know. A friend advised me to go and see Dr. Shea. I did. He told me the cause of my troubles; he took me in and treated me as a brother. Through him I got a good position that very week. I had been to others; they took my money and did me no good. I bless the day I first met Dr. Shea. I would advise all in bad luck, sick or in trouble to go to him at once. Sincerely
Albert Ayres,
2937 Atlantic avenue.

Brooklyn, Aug. 15,—This letter is to certify that my husband had gone away and had been absent two years. I mourned for him night and day. I gave him up as dead. Hearing of the wonderful things Dr. Shea was doing I resolved to consult him. He told me that my husband was alive and well and where he was; told me he would come home and when. To my joy all of it came true. He is home now, came back like one from the dead. I also wish to say that this month I lost $250. I am a poor woman and I was almost insane. I went to Dr. Shea and he told me I would find my money and to my intense joy I did find it as he told me I thank God there is a man so gifted in our midst that can help people and tell them what to do. Sincerely.
121-23rd street. Mrs. Barrett.

A SENSATION IN BROOKLYN—A MINISTER S STATEMENT:

I wish to state that one of my parishoners was sick and in trouble for a long time, Mrs. Brown, 37 Gay street. No one seemed to under stand her case. She had several doctors, but none of them seemed to know what was the matter. None could do her any good It was my duty as her pastor to call and see her. Hearing of the wonderful work being done by Dr. Shea the last few years, I thought I would call and see him myself, I found him a sympathetic gentleman. He gave me a wonderful test of his powers; told me to send him a lock of patient,s hair, which I did by her daughter. He told at once what was the matter and in a short time cured her sound and well. Her family had seemingly been under a cloud. Now all is changed. All are well and prosperous. I can truly and heartily reccommend Dr. Shea, to all those in sickness or distress of any kind. Rev. William Johnson, pastor Lebanon church, Brooklyn.

Dr. Shea can show thousands suc as the above.

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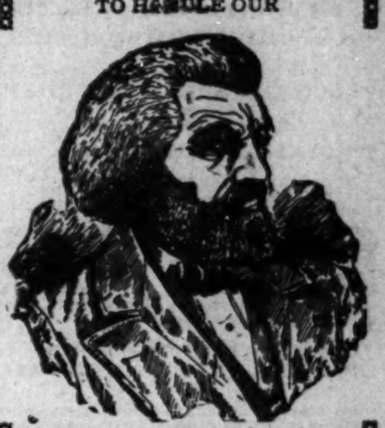

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One bottle, 50c; Three bottles, $1.25; Six bottle, $2.50. (Stamps taken) No goods sent C. O. D. Agents Wanted.

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☞On all pure reading matter and business local, a discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed for each 100 lines up to 1,000 lines. Advertisements should reach us on Saturday or Monday in order to appear the following week. Omissions to be made up at expiration of contract. Lost Relative advertisements, $1.00 for one month, in advance.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class matter.

All matter should be addressed to
THE FREEMAN,
Geo. L. Knox, Pub., Indianapolis, Ind.

SATURDAY, August 27.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State—Union Banner Hunt, Winchester.

Auditor of State—William H. Hart, Frankfort.

Treasurer of State—Leopold Levy, Huntington.

Attorney-General—William L. Taylor, Indianapolis.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—Robert A. Brown, Franklin.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—F. L. Jones, Tipton.

State Statistician, John B. Conner, Indianapolis.

State Geologist—Willis S. Blatchley, Terre Haute.

Judges of the Supreme Court—

Second District—Alexander Dowling, New Albany.

Third District—J. V. Hadley, Danville.

Fifth District—Francis E. Baker, Goshen.

ARKANSAS AROUSED.

While presumably the South clings to its cherished idol, the mob, yet rapidly accumulating evidence warrants no such conclusions. They are heartily sick and tired of the whole business, and are beginning to put marks of disapproval against the system, which they have found out operates only to their disadvantage. In order to show that the foregoing is not simply a vain speculation, we subjoin the following from the Gazette, of Little Rock, Arkansas, a daily published by white men:

"Governor Jones has offered a reward of $200 for the arrest and conviction of each person connected with the recent lynchings at Monticello and Clarendon. There were some 200 persons connected with each incident, and if all are arrested and convicted and punished as they should be, the state will be mulcted for a good round sum. But the state can well afford to spend $10,000 if this mob violence can be checked. And there is no more effectual way of checking it than to punish the guilty parties.

"The state can afford to spend not $10,000 to check mob violence, but $100,000. It would be money well invested. But what mockery it is to offer $200 for the arrest and conviction of lynchers! Who ever heard of the punishment of a mob or of any member of a mob in Arkansas? Perhaps if we should raise the reward to $1,000 it would have a good effect. The fact that we offer so small an amount in such cases is proof conclusive that we do not regard the crime of murder as an offense of great enormity."

It will be remembered that Arkansas was the theater of the late tragedy that included women as victims. It will at once be seen that there is meaning in those lines. Doubtless they have watched the rapid descent of the mob motive. One can well understand that on occasions when communities are outraged by the commission of some unmentionable crime, that passions would run high and nothing short of the forfeiture of life would be sufficient atonement. When the fair hope of a family is ruthlessly deflowered by the hand of bruteism, destroying the future of innocency and virtue, creating clouds over households that death alone must dissipate, filling asylums with chattering idiots, at such times the speedy taking off, while never justifiable by law, yet such immense wrong would serve an excuse justifiable in the hearts of mankind everywhere. But murder, and scores of other crimes that serve to wreak out vengeance are not so startling to society as to demand this summary justice. At the best the guilty individual should be apprehended, ferretted out, and the crime should not be fastened on the first passerby. Thus the courts can scarcely be avoided if nothing further than to ascertain the guilt of the victim. The Arkadelphia Siftings Herald, a "white" journal of Arkansas, has this to say:

"One of the foulest blots ever put upon the fair name of Arkansas was placed there last Tuesday night by the mob of inhuman brutes at Clarendon, when they unlawfully hanged the four Negroes implicated in the assassination of J. T. Orr. Not satisfied with the life and blood of the assassin, they must also glut thei rappetite for murder by taking the lives of the one Negro woman and two 'Negro men who had been arrested as accessories and witnesses."

If newspapers really mould sentiment the Negroes may feel proud that in them they have a formidable ally. Every day that passes teaches the stern facts that the chances of governmental intervention is growing daily less, and perhaps for the best, since the problem mass has been reduced to a point where successful resistance is maintained against force. Harrison's administration remembers well the attempt to inject that means in the problem, which only served an irritant and a consequential expansion. The alchemy that converts a form of sentiment to other forms is now the philosopher's stone, and all hail to those that find it and apply it. In justice to the above-quoted journals they have done much in the interest of humanity and good government. Governor Jones, in offering a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the assassins says at least that such acts shall not be committed with impunity on Arkansas soil. Proclamations, offering rewards, have not as a rule, meant much, but we opine that the heart of the Governor is in this effort. It can not be seen that he would forfeit popularity by supporting the majesty of the law, and even should such be the case it seems to us that the consciousness of a work well done wherein the soul was serene, would be far more preferable to that work which consisted in flinging sacrifices into the teeth of an insane mob simply to sate them rather than elevating them above such barbarism.

NEGRO CRUSADE.

The Washington Post, of Washington, D. C., has also a role to play, and here it is:

"This is a white man's country, and the whites are not willing and can not be compelled to accept the Negro on equal terms in any relation of life. White soldiers will not salute Negro officers, neither will they associate with enlisted men of color."

This journal, situated under the eaves of the government, and doubtless subsisting at some time by perquisites falling from the government, takes great pleasure in issuing from time to time studied insults at the Negro race in America, as though they are of the country of their own volition. The Post would be in far better business should it imitate these humble journals of the South, quoted elsewhere in this issue, rather than using its influence in trying to throttle a struggling people. The Post hones to be the banner 'Negro hating journal of the country, and it is safe in its distinction, for no other paper in the North envies or covets its honors. Yet the Post ought to know that a dirty means to any end is despised, as a means, no matter how desirable the ends. A Negro hating journal is not such a high sounding title as we see it. We can not see how such a journal expects to take high ground on the high moral and other questions where perverted judgment serves as a bar. A newspaper that serves as a sluice for venality can only hope to be known in that capacity. It may thrive—a hog thrives on most anything. It may succeed in piling up financial wealth from its "nigger" crusade, but it knows that the methods are as reprehensible as trafficking in Negroes. It is not thought that the Post has in mind as much the persecution of the Negro as it does what the persecution results to the Post.

Governor Jones, of Arkansas, has offered $200 for the arrest and conviction of each participant in the tragedy that disgraced that soil. He is supported in his efforts by the press and lovers of justice and fair play. The country will not be electrified by the conviction of any of the criminals, but the moral influence of the Governor, the press and the influential citizens, is no small addition to the cause of mob suppression.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

There were two bad exhibitions of lawlessness by the black soldiers here. In one there were ten men engaged, in the other thirteen. This, considering that the contingent held 2,000 and was here nearly a month, is not a terribly bad record. The proportion of tough cases in the Negro regiments is larger than in the regiments of the regular army, and it would be wonderful if that were not so. The American Negro is but a few generations removed from the lowest condition of savagery. We can not expect much of him in the way of refinement, reverence for law, appreciation of meum et tuum. But that he has gotten to the point where his moral courage and mental stamina are sufficient to make of him a capital soldier, with proper training, is to us a most hopeful omen for the race, and for the country, where he is one in every twelve of the population.

We had no doubts on the subject of his fighting, really, but we were not prepared for the perfectly uniform record of splendid valor that the Negroes made in front of Santiago. Whether it is to prove to be politic to retain the Negro contingent in the military establishment we think may be left to "time and chance." He has served the country with honor to himself and his people, for more than thirty years; and we are of opinion that means will be found whereby he may satisfactorily continue to do his share of the hardships and take his quota of the dangers and glories of war duty.—Chattanooga Times.

The above clippings for which we are under obligations to the Journal, of Huntsville, Ala., are self-explanatory. We take great pleasure in reproducing them, hoping that they may serve as indications of the future. It is true these two well edited journals do not establish a rule but it is not probable that they reckon without their host. It may be inferred that Southern opinion is somewhat modified as to the 'Negro. We regret to see through these articles a lingering tendency to insist that in spite of his meritorious conduct on the battlefield that in the vicinity of communities he is lawless still. We from this distance are not prepared to defend his actions as set forth in these articles, but rather hold with the Chattanooga Times, "He has served the country with honor to himself and his people for more than thirty years," etc.

It is left to these Southern journals largely to create favorable sentiment, and they are the only ones that can do it.

The colored troops fought nobly is the concensus of opinion.

Pythianism held forth in this city the past week. The keys of the city were turned over to them—and they did not forget to use them.

Our country will need some one to help her let go of the troublesome Philippines in event she takes them on. Indications already point in that direction. Give the Philippines a wide berth.

The attitude of Arkansas on the late lynchings within her borders is noted with an extreme degree of satisfaction. Public sentiment is being created that revolts at such carnivals as lately witnessed in the state. May it become infectious.

Booker T. Washington says: "Our race is in too big a hurry. The preachers want the title of D. D. before they know divinity. Almost every graduate in the English course must be addressed as 'professor.' We want a biography before we have lived. Some want to take Latin and Greek who do not know the personal pronoun in English. Some want postoffices who do not know how many stamped envelopes to give for 11 cents. Go to the farm; stick to the farm. We do not want to govern the country until we learn to govern the home."

An immense amount of truth is summed up in the foregoing. Yet we fail to see the farm as a panacea. It will serve its purpose as well as other occupations.

The Southern press teems with praise of the noble work done by the Negroes in the late war. It is fair to assume that peace resulting from the war will also have her victories. The prophetic millenium of whites and blacks, after all is not so preposterous as supposed.

Hawaii was formally admitted to the fold of the Union last week. While we are not in favor of dispossessing foreign potentates of their crowns, no matter how trifling or insignificant, yet Hawaii in this instance will have all to gain and nothing to lose. Hawaii should congratulate herself that such a powerful benefactor has rushed to her rescue.

The following is from the Charleston Enquirer, of Charleston, S. C.:

"The Michigan Representative in commenting on the able editorial of The Freeman, on the appointment of Mr. Robert Pelham, Jr., of Detroit, Mich., to a position in the Interior Department, says:

"'Realizing the eminent fitness of Mr. Pelham to the position for which he aspired, and mindful of the fact that petty jealousies and bickerings should be laid aside, if his candidacy would be successful, the Afro-Americans of the state, with a unanimity of action and purpose that should be commended, accorded the candidacy of Mr. Pelham hearty and cordial support. The example of the Afro-Americans of Michigan is worthy the emulation not only those of Indiana, but of every other state. In union there is strength. Its exemplification is best seen in the brilliant and successful candidacy of Robert Pelham, Jr., of Michigan.'"

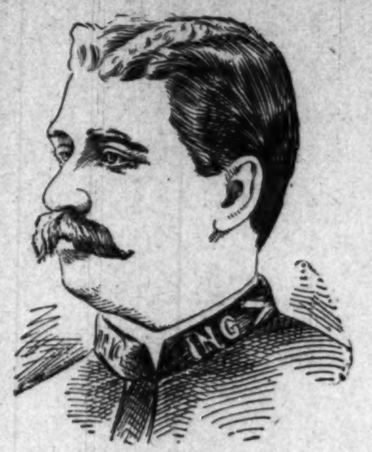
We reproduce the very timely editorial simply to emphasize the situation by setting forth the opinions of others, and to demonstrate the fact that The Freeman does not think alone.

MT. ZION A. M. E. CHURCH—Freetown Sierra Leone. Africa.

In the Social Whirl.

Fort Smith, Ark., Special.—Granville R. Hancock, brother Mr. W. A. Douglass, is visiting the city. Mr. Hancock is a student at Filander Smith College. * * Miss Sophrie Ellis is yet quite ill. * * Prof. Sango, of Muskegee, is visiting his wife here. Prof. Sango is a teacher and one of the leading business men of Muskegee. Miss Mary Lewis has quite an interesting class in instrumental music. Miss Lewis has spent two terms at Fisk Conservatory of Music, Nashville, Tenn., to which place she will return in the fall. * * Dr. J. G. Thomas says the harvest is good in his line, with fair prospects for an abundant increase. * * Mr. W. A. Douglass has returned from Fayetteville Springs. * * Mrs. Martha Lewis and daughter Lucinda spent a few weeks at Eureka Springs. * * Rev. Berry's pulpit was filled by Rev. P. H. Hill, Indian Teritory. The house was filled and Rev. Hill certainly pleased his hearers. * * Misses Isome, Quinn, and Rosemond, of Cyclone Singer, have returned after a successful tour of the important cities of the state. The girls have been well received, and report an enjoyable and profiitable debut. * * Sunday evening, at 5:10 p. m., seven coaches of excursionists arrived from Little Rock. They remained in the city until Tuesday morning. Monday was spent in taking in the sights and speaking by leading men of the race. Monday night ended with a grand cake walk. * * The following persons find comfort, profit and pleasure in reading The Freeman: Mr. S. Betts, Rev. Hill, Mrs Trent, Mrs. Dr. Berry, Mrs. Smith, Mr. W. Herrill, Miss Ollie Coleman, Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Alberty.

Race Gleanings.



COL. JNO R. MARSHALL.

The Eighth Illinois' Infantry, composed of colored men, has gone to Cuba to relieve the First Illinois, which has been ordered to Long Island. Col. Jno. R. Marshall enjoys the distinction of being the first colored man to hold a colency in the army. He is about 40 years of age, having been born at Alexandria, Va., where he learned the trade of bricklaying.

Miss Lutie A. Lytle will practice law in Topeka, Kans.

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North Carolina, Massachusetts, Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas and Indiana have colored companies officered by colored officers.

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Rev. I. P. Brockenton, Darlington, S. C., president of the Baptist State Convention of South Carolina, died Thursday morning, August 10, 1898.

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Mrs. Victoria Earl Matthews made the selections and arranged the matter for the "Black-Belt Diamonds," the volume which is composed of pertinent extracts from Prof. Booker T. Washington's speeches and talks to students.

Mr. Charles Chestnutt, of Cleveland, O., is the author of a story entitled, "The Wife of His Youth," which appeared in the July Atlantic Monthly.

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In the death of Robert Purvis, which occurred some time ago, Philadelphia, Penn., has lost the last member of the early abolitionist party in that city. He was the only survivor of those who attended the convention held in Adelphi Hall, that city, in 1833, when the American Anti-Slavery Society drew up its constitution. Mr. Purvis was eighty-eight years of age.

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Mrs. Dr. Beulah Porter, of Indianapolis, Ind., was recently appointed vice-president of that division of "The Indiana Soldiers' Aid Society" which will look after the needs of the colored Indiana soldiers and their families. The society was recently organized by the leading white women of the city and State and Mrs. Porter was chosen by them to become a member and secure as many colored ladies to become members as she could.

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It can not be said, of course, that the plan of having Negroes as soldiers in the army is a failure, but it seems from the experience with them in the war with Spain that it is not a success. Under white officers and away from the towns the 'Negroes, from all accounts, make good soldiers, but near towns they are lawless to a degree, and with Negro officers they would be a source of trouble in the army and out of it.—The Savannah (Ga.) News.

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White and black Americans assembled in a congress in Omaha, Nebr., August 17, the object being the discussion of methods for bringing about a better understanding between the races in the United States. Many delegates from Western and Southern States were present. The concensus of opinion as developed by the discussion of the race problem is that both sides are wrong to a large extent, and mutual concessions must be made before the good understanding hoped for can be brought about. A permanent national organization was completed before the congress adjourned.

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The statue of Frederick Douglass, the great anti-slavery orator, which has been completed in plaster in Washington, has been shipped to Philadelphia, to be reproduced in bronze, from whence it will be removed to Rochester and erected on a pedestal which has been prepared for it. The monument will be unveiled September 14 next. The pedestal will be nine feet high and the bronze statue eight feet. There will be four bronze tablets selected by Mrs. Douglass and Mrs. Rosa Douglass Sprague, of Washington. The statue will cost when completed $10,000. Of this amount the State of New York appropriated $3,000, the Haytien government $1,000 and the rest by subscription.

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A college for colored men who desire to study law or medicine, or both, is being established at Natchez, Miss. Col. G. F. Bowles, the well-known colored lawyer, is at the head of the move.

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Joseph G. Parkinson, of 4805 Lake avenue, Chicago, has received a letter from his son, Lee D. Parkinson, of Company C, First Illinois. He says in part:

"The white soldiers fought well—magnificently—but as for the colored troops, the Tenth Cavalry, they simply outdid everybody. They fought like fiends. Nothing on earth could stop them. One of them told us that an English officer said he did not see how a certain hill was to be taken without artillery, and this colored soldier said: 'We showed him how.' After they took it they sat on top of the hill and sang, while the bullets were coming from all directions.

"Our whole army is certainly in rags and tatters and we look very slouchy—but the way they can fight!"

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At the suggestion of Mr. Morris K. Jesup and Dr. J. L. M. Curry, treasurer and secretary, the Slater Fund Board of Trustees has arranged for Mr. and Mrs. Booker T. Washington to address a number of meetings to be given in the cities of the Southern States during the present year. These meetings begin in North Carolina and South Carolina in September. Later other States will be visited. The general plan of these meetings will be for Mr. Washington to speak to the masses in some hall or church at night. On the following day Mr. Washington will speak to the ministers and teachers only and Mrs. Washington will address a meeting for the women.

The subjects to be discussed at these meetings will be the moral, physical, industrial and educational development of the Negro race.

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The Washington special to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: The experiment of colored lieutenants for colored regiments is turning out better than the army expected. Higher officers of these regiments were doubtful of the practical workings of the plan at first. They have found, however, that the relations between officers and men are in no way complicated by the colored lieutenants. They express themselves agreeably disappointed. Several of these white officers have communicated to the War Department their satisfaction with the plan of organization. High praise is given the colored recruits. The enlistment was largely from the classes of young colored men in the South without any military experience.

"These colored soldiers," said Major Hawks, of the Tenth Volunteers, "are the most willing men I ever saw. They put in more hours at drill than white soldiers. They are enthusiastic to learn. After our men have been at the various drills all day they will actually get out in the company streets in the evening, and of their own motion drill themselves for an hour or an hour and a half before turning in. I never saw recruits so anxious to learn as these colored men are. I believe they will make most excellent records in the field."

Advanced Industrial Work.

From the first the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute has stood for industrial training in connection with thorough academic and religious training.

Some of the departments have now made such progress that we feel warranted in urging our own graduates, together with graduates of colleges and other institutions, to come here for special courses or post-graduate work in the following subjects:

Architectural and Mechanical Drawing.—All through the South there is a demand for architects and intelligent mechanics. The Architectural Department, under a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is prepared to give efficient instruction. We especially urge that graduates of institutions and others with a good English foundation come here for this course.

Machinists or Mechanical Engineering.—This department is also so firmly on its feet, under a competent instructor, that we are prepared to offer instruction of a high grade.

Nurse Training.—All that I have said of the other departments I can say of Nurse Training. This department is in charge of our resident physician and a trained nurse. Trained nurses are in demand all through the South and they receive good salaries. This department has given excellent training this year.

Agriculture.—Of all the industrial departments, the Agricultural Department is best equipped for first-class work. This department has a large, convenient new building for its own use, and has a competent teaching force. Training is given in agriculture, horticulture, dairying, truck gardening, fruit growing and stock raising. The demand for graduates from this department is already larger than we can supply.

Dressmaking and Millinery.—The Dressmaking and Millinery Departments are also in condition to give instruction to advanced students.

Expense for Board.—Where it is desirable special arrangements will be made for the board of those taking any one of these special courses.

The charge for board, fuel, lights and washing is $8 per month, with an entrance fee of $1 per year. Students will be given credit for all work that is of value to the institution.

There are other departments besides these named in which advanced instruction can be given.

The next term opens September 13, 1898.

For further information adress
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,
Principal, Tuskegee, Ala.

THE FREEMAN POST OFFICE.

A stamped envelope, plainly addressed, must be enclosed for each letter, and the line of business followed by the person addressed should be given, in order to prevent mistakes.

Note—Professionals and others should bear in mind that all letters, etc., in transit between the United States and Canada, must be prepaid, otherwise they are not forwarded.

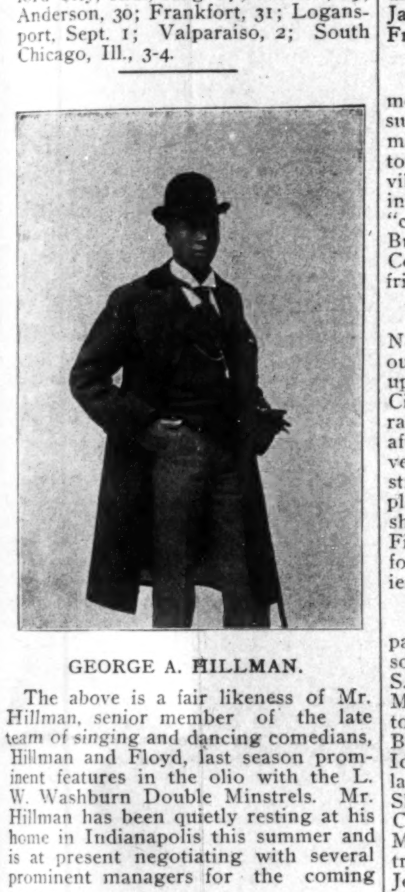
Asher, Wm.
Banta, R. A.
Dudley & Harris.
Gray, Geo.
McClain, Billy
Hampton & Johnson
Payn, A. Phil.
Rowe, F.
Sutton, Frank
Selika, Mme.
White, Maurice F.
Malone, Prof. W1

ROUTE.

Oliver Scott's Refined Negro Minstrels—Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 27; Boone, 29.

Richards, Pringle, Rusco and Holland's Big Minstrels—Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 25-27; Jackson, 29; Brownsville, 30.

Washburn's Double Minstrels—Hartford City, Ind., Aug. 27; Marion, 29; Anderson, 30; Frankfort, 31; Logansport, Sept. 1; Valparaiso, 2; South Chicago, Ill., 3-4.



GEORGE A. HILLMAN.

The above is a fair likeness of Mr. Hillman, senior member of the late team of singing and dancing comedians, Hillman and Floyd, last season prominent features in the olio with the L. W. Washburn Double Minstrels. Mr. Hillman has been quietly resting at his home in Indianapolis this summer and is at present negotiating with several prominent managers for the coming season.

* * *

To-day at DesMoines, Iowa—Oliver Scott's Refined Negro Minstrels.

* * *

Prof. J. W. Simmons' band, of Palestine, Texas, is fast gaining a reputation to be proud of.

* * *

Billy and Cordelia McClain are making good this week at Proctor's Theaiter, New York City.

* * *

Marsh Craig, of Oliver Scott's Refined Negro Minstrels, is still trying to tie himself in a knot.

* * *

John Rucker, the "Alabama Blossom," has closed with the Oliver Scott Refined Negro Minstrels, and returned to Columbus.

* * *

F. M. Hailstock, and Billy Miller, of the Oliver Scott's Colored Minstrels, will soon publish their new song, "Poor Mabel Gray."

* * *

The Devines—Frank and Ida—left Indianapolis, Wednesday, Aug. 24, for Chicago, to join the Boyer "Oriental Octoroon" Company.

* * *

The McCarver Bros.—Howard and Will—with the Oliver Scott Refined Negro Minstrels, are scoring a big hit nightly in their new act.

* * *

Geo. W. Page, tenor soloist, of the O. Scott's Colored Minstrels, has been on the sick list the past week, but will soon be able to resume work.

* * *

Clarence Powell, comedian, has succeeded John Rucker, doing the outside end and specialty in the olio, with the Oliver Scott Refined Negro Minstrels.

* * *

Joe Dobbins, solo cornetist, of the Oliver Scott Refined Negro Minstrels, is playing with great success Scott Snow's latest cornet solo, "Ontario Beach."

* * *

The quartette with the L. W. Washburn Double Minstrels is composed of the following vocalists: James West, leader; Harry Breckinridge, Fred Hart and Fred Kilgrow.

* * *

Joseph Ricks, flute and piccola soloist, and Richard Lewis, tenor soloist, late of Mahara's Colored Minstrels, joined the Oliver Scott's Minstrels in Mason City, Iowa.

* * *

Charles Alexander, late of the Richards, Pringle, Rusco and Holland's Minstrels, has joined hands with Sidney Perrin, and will do a musical act with Isham's "Octoroons" this season.

* * *

Billy Miller, monologue artist, of the Oliver Scott Colored Minstrels, is breaking all former records, singing his new and original song, "Don't You Think So?" getting four and five encores nightly.

* * *

A good live correspondent is wanted with every colored organization on the road this season for The Freeman. Send for special terms at once.

* * *

Allie Brown, of Oliver Scott's Minstrels, is now playing saxophone in the orchestra; by the way, Allie is still showing the crowds nightly that it is just as easy to walk upon the slack wire as to walk upon the ground.

* * *

Prof. Jas. A. Willis, magician, pianist and penman, has been spending several weeks in Indianapolis. Prof. Willis is a magician of no mean ability. He is perfecting arrangements to give one of his high class recitals in this city under the auspices of the colored Knights of Pythias lodges during the month of October. He leaves for Cincinnati Sunday.

* * *

All matter for publication in this column must be addressed to J. Harry Jackson, dramatic editor, care The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

* * *

Billy Caldwell writes that he has been meeting with great success during the summer season. He is now in Chicago making arrangements for his western tour to play all of the first class vaudeville houses. Opening about Sept. 12, introducing his new and original "coon" songs, entitled "The Colored Buffaloes," and the "Slick Headed Coon." He also sends regards to friends.

* * *

Notes from the Oliver Scott Refined Negro Minstrels by Fred W. Simpson, our special correspondent: We opened up our first stand in Iowa at Mason City to S. R. O. in spite of a fearful rainstorm, and as the audience went out after the performance the unanimous verdict was that it was the best minstrel show ever seen in the city. We play all the large cities in Iowa and the show made quite a hit as the Al G. Field show. We hope to duplicate our former success. Send twenty-five copies this week.

* * *

The "South Before the War" Company opened their third stand this season at Kenosha, Wis., on the 14th to S. R. O. The following is the roster: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Martell, proprietors; Al C. Butler, stage manager; Billy Wolf, Billy O'Day, Sadie Price, Ida Day, Pauline Cottrill, Sallie Douglass, Katie Carter, Maude Crooms, the Shattuck Quartette (W. C. Creimer, J. C. Crooms, J. R. Douglass, John A. Milton). Standard Quartette (Wm. Cottrill, Julius Johnson, J. W. Jenkins, John Hall), Capital City Quartette (Dave Smith, Dick Robinson, P. Black and Jean Clark). The band is as follows: Jack Hopkins, leader; Ben Harney, leader orchestra; with the following soloists: Jeff Mackey, Jas Smith, John Reed, Will Stevenson, John McCarthy, Dick Robinson, Ralph Hawkins and Fred White.

* * *

Mr. J. Ed Green sends the following notes from the Richards, Pringle, Rusco and Holland's Big Minstrles: "At Cincinnati on the 14th in the Walnut Theater, we were greeted with two large and enthusiastic audiences, who by their tremendous applause voted the Big Minstrel Festival a favorite. We met the Washburn Minstrel gang who were rehearsing in the city, despite the opposition of Al G. Field's white minstrels, our houses at the High street, Columbus, were packed at all performances. Our parade was just a bit too dazzling for the master of minstrels. Henderson Smith's famous band, of the "Darkest America" Company, gave us a concert that was well enjoyed at Coroddi Hotel. Paul Floyd, late of Hillman and Floyd, last season with Washburn's minstrels, joined us at Cincinnati, and will be seen in the first part singing, "She's So Much Like Mother;" also in the sextet. Chas. Alexander, baritone, of the Georgia Sextet, closed at Cincinnati, to join Sid Perrin and do a musical act with the Octoroons. Mr. Alexander will be stage director of the aggregation."

* * *

Leon Washburn's Double Minstrels closed the rehearsals of several weeks at Eaton, O., on the 23d, and opened their second season at Cincinnati on the 24th, with one of the best minstrel shows ever seen in that city. Manager Wall, this season has tried himself in selecting the very best talent possible for this double attraction. The principal comedians are Lew Benedict and Sam Horner (white) and George Titchner and Will Godgon (colored). One of the new things this season is twelve small boys who have been drilled by the "only" Titchner in a drill and cake walk, and no doubt will make a big hit. Weaver and Platte, female impersonators, will be big features in the olio. The roster of the show is as follows: J. M. Wall, manager and proprietor; Sam Horner, stage manager; Harry Weaver, assistant; Bula Chambers, property man; Frank Delveeker, leader of the white orchestra; Albert Wiegand, leader white band; H. G. Brown, leader colored band and orchestra; George Titchner's drill corps of thirteen boys is as follows: Charlie Smith, Leslie Goode, Oliver Bailey, Chas. Birkley, James King, Brickley Lee, Eldridge Collins, Harry Carter, Charlie Taylor, Edward Cheen, Willie Reed, Clifford Robinson, and Dennis Redman. The white band is as follows: Albert Wiegand, leader; Knox brothers, Deveeks brothers, Joe LeClaire, Kamp Lewis, Harry Siefert, Ed Smith, Harry Weaver, George Platte and John Evans. The colored band: H. G. Brown, leader band and orchestra; Henry Austin, solo B-flat cornet, band and orchestra; Lon Crosby, 1st b-flat cornet; Ed Stewart, solo alto and bass viola; May Carr, trombone; Bula Chambers, tuba; Fred Hart, alto; Fred Kilgrow, snare drummer; Harry Breckenridge, slide trombone; Jas. West, bass drum; Ed Williams, drum major.

J. HARRY JACKSON.

Personal Mention.

Knoxville, Tenn., Special.—Messrs. Ed Roddy, E. H. Wallace and J. Harry Martinette left for Cincinnati, O., on the 18th inst., en route to Springfield, O., where they will join the Afro-American Specialty Company, with their original musical act (Old Plantation Trio). These gentlemen were formerly members of Knoxville's cornet band. Mr. Wallace being the director. On the night previous to their departure the band honored them with a sumptuous spread and rendered a few choice selections at the depot. * * Mrs. Bettie Henry went to Dyersburg to represent Golden Crown Lodge in the grand selling of the U. B. F. and S. M. T.'s. * * The Red, White and Blue entertainment given at Logan Temple Church was a success. * * Rev. E. A. Ellison and baby are quite sick. * * The Barbers' Union wil picnic at Turner's Park, Sept. 1st. * * Quarterly meeting was held at Logan Temple Sunday by Rev. F. R. Howell, P. E. Rev. White, the pastor, presented the choir a new set of hymnals. The presentation speech was made by Mr. E. T. Banks.

News Notes.

Montgomery, Ala., Special.—The citizens of Montgomery are respectfully asked to call at rooms 2 and 4 and subscribe for The Freeman, a paper with a circulation of 80,000. This means that 250,000 read it weekly. The Montgomery correspondent will endeavor to treat all fair, if he can consistently do so. * * Should you not get your orders filled, nor a puff in the Montgomery column, it's an indication that you have failed to give us your subscription, or to "hand-me-down-chat" money. See! this means you. * * There has been a paper launched upon the generalistic sea of hard times. The promoters of said paper are men of prominence. * * Mr. W. M. Jenkins is manager and editor. * * Mr. G. O. Bryant is the popular furniture dealer here. Mr. Bryant has ben engaged in this business here for 55 years. He is now a subscriber to The Freeman. * * The business men of Montgomery have organized an association known as the Citizens' League. Success to you, gentlemen, but do you remember that just two months ago we organized what was termed The Merchant and Mechanical Commercial Union? You met three times, made patriotic speeches, presented resolutions, and then passed into history. Let it not be said by the public eye that the later will emulate the former. The time has come for the Southern Negroes to have some stick-to-it-iveness about them. Resolve to do, and then do; make up your minds to move and then move. This is a hustling age. Do well that you do. If the world owes you anything, pull off your coat, roll up your sleeves and get it out of the world's hide. * * The following young men of Montgomery are now stirring things by their sweet voices: Messrs. S. A. Freeman, first tenor; W. M. Robinson, second tenor; Madison M. Pollard, baritone; James L. Robinson, bass. These gentlemen will receive many compliments for excellent singing. The club subscribed for The Freeman. That $250,000 depot built by the L. and N. Railroad Co. in this city a few weeks ago, is the center of public gaze. The accommodation for eating can not be surpassed below the Mason and Dixon line. There is no disposition to snub the Negro if he is of the right stripe when he walks up to the lunch stand. We are proud of our city and citizens. The clerks at the depot are as a rule kind and polite to all. In the colored waiting room hangs a sign inviting them to the eating department. * * Prof. G. W. Trenholm, of Tuscumbia, was in the city last week. * * Mr. M. C. Campbell, of this city, died at his home on High street, last week. He was buried by the K. of P. of Montgomery. * * There will be an excursion to Pensacola, Fla., Sunday, Aug. 28th. Two dollars a round trip from Montgomery. Train will leave here at 8 a. m. sharp. * * Mr. M. C. Coleman, of 767 S. Ripley street, of this city, is the authorized agent for A. J. Holmon's bibles an dother periodicals; also the recent history of the Spanish-American war. We hasten to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Coleman's subscription to The Freeman. The Freeman office, No. 216 Dextar avenue. * * Miss Pauline Thomas, daughter of John Thomas, of Baltimore, Md., has been a guest of Miss Otis Davenport, of 117 S. Decatur street, for two months will return home soon. Miss Thomas had the pleasant opportunity of forming many acquaintances in our hospitable city while here. * * The Freeman can be found at the New Old Ship Church while the series of meetings are in progress there. See Mr. C. D. Yancey or Dr. J. H. Manly. * * Rev. Dr. J. H. Manly will give out some handsome prizes to the class leaders after the arrival of Bishops T. H. Lomax, Holliday and G. W. Clinton. * * Mr. J. E. Lucas, of Eufala, Ala., was in the city this week, in the interest of his society. Mr. Lucas always has a cheerful word for the newspaper men. Rev. T. W. Coffee has returned from Eufala and other points. * * The opening celebration of the Mobile and Ohio R. R. will take place very soon. That day will be one of social enjoyment with the citizens here. We hasten to say that the coming of said company to our capital city will add to her credit thousands of dollars. * * Mr. John Burns, of Mount Meigs, a village about 12 miles from Montgomery, brought in a bale of cotton this week. Mr. Burns is an old farmer of reputation in this county, and is among the first every year to bring in cotton. * * W. F. Crockett, Esq., writes the reporter from Virginia, that he is in excelent health and having that other time. Will return home soon. * * Prof. W. B. Patterson will have his school in fine trim for working this year. The facilities for teaching in said school will excel any in the state this year. Stenography will be introduced out there this fall, thus giving the young men and ladies an opportunity to take a business course. * * Mr. Barbe Kitchen, of Montgomery, Alabama's famous comedian, is holding himself in shape for big things this fall. He is the finest entertainer on the stage in Alabama. You may hear from Barbe this season. He is better known as "Wide Open to the World." Mr. Kitchen has favored us with his subscription to The Freeman. May others emulate his example. * * My friend, C. D. Yancey, says The Freeman must be circulated among all of his girls. C. D. says The Freeman must go; it's axomatic. It's gone now. * * Our esteemed minister, Rev. Dr. J. H. Manly, of famous New Old Ship Church, handed the reporter the price of The Freeman. When you come to helping race papers, Dr. Manly is with you. Every friend to the above named church who will give 50 cents or $1.00 to assist Dr. Manly in that great work will be receipted through The Freeman. Give your money and then watch these columns. * * The Ivy Leaf Quartet, of which Messrs. S. A. Freeman, Robinson, Kitchen, and others are members, will sing for the Bishops at Old Ship Church next week. * * Mr. H. G. Maberry, of Birmingham, who now has charge of the commissary at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, was in the city last week as a guest of Mr. C. D. Yancey. * * Miss Bessie E. Coleman has returned from the county, where she has been engaged in teaching. * * Mrs. W. B. Patterson and daughter have gone to North Alabama on a visit.

Interesting Items.

Eufala, Ala., Special.—Mrs. W. W. Forte and daughter, after spending two weeks in the city the guests of Mrs. Cynthia May, have returned to Montgomery, Ala. * * Rev. M. Jackson was in the city last Saturday. * * Prof. G. W. Trenholm, principal of the City High School, at Tuscumbia, Ala., spent several days in the city, the guest of Prof. Wells. * * Subscribe for The Freeman. The agent will deliver the paper to your door every Saturday for 5 cents a copy. * * Mrs. Willie Catledge, of Americus, Ga., is visiting Mrs. Belle Ladd. * * Mr. John Lawrence has been sick, but is better. * * There will be a grand rally at St. Luke A. M. E. Church fourth Sunday in September. * * Revival services are being carried on at St. John's A. M. E. Church. * * Mr. James Dawson has returned from Dothen, Ala. * * Mr. John Ward, our leading colored merchant is selling groceries cheap. * * The Christian Endeavor Society was led at the A. M. E. Church Sunday evening by Mr. J. W. Fisher. * * Rev. John Cotton, of Knoxville, Tenn., spent several days in this city last week. * * Mr. J. H. Hamilton is on the sick list. * * Rev. G. H. Upshaw spent Monda yin the city.

Notes.

Anderson, Ind., Special.—The Indiana District Conference, Epworth League and Sunday School Institute, convened in Anderson, Aug. 10th, at 9 o'clock a. m. The Lord's Supper was administered, after which the conference was called to order by Rev. E. T. Gilliam, Presiding Elder. J. W. Roberson, of Evansville, was elected Secretary, with W. H. Renfro, of Chicago, and Mrs. Vest, of Connersville, assistants. The morning session was devoted to conference business, and the afternoon's to League and Sunday School work.

There were fifty-five ministers and delegates in attendance. The business of the conference was dispatched with great decorum. The papers read in the League and Institute reflected much credit on those that read them and the race.

The church is producing some accomplished young men and women.

Thursday night a great mass meeting was held of the city Leagues. It was a great meeting. After a short program the meeting was addressed by the President of the city union. The address was well received by the large congregation present. Rev. E. W. S. Hammond, D. D., of the Louisville District, was then introduced. He electrified the audience with his great oratorical powers.

Friday evening a grand reception was tendered the conference by the members and citizens of Anderson. A fine program was rendered, after which Rev. T. L. Ferguson, Presiding Elder of the Ohio District, delivered a fine address. The reports of the Presiding and pastors showed the district and churches in a growing and prosperous condition. The good people of Anderson cared for the conference in grand style. They have just completed one of the best church buildings of any congregation in the district in this place. It is an honor to the race, and district. The next session will be held in Jeffersonville, Ind.

Items.—Church Doings.

Terre Haute, Ind., Special.—Miss Lamont is the guest of Louisville friends. * * Nathan Burden is visiting his parents in Noblesville. * * Miss Viola Talbert, of Evansville, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Wade, of S. 13½th street. * * Miss Mollie Taylor is at home for a while with Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Henry. * * Members of Allen Chapel will present the drama "My Lord in Livery" the 29th. * * E. C. M. Filmore Smith, of Olivet Commandery, K. T., and Mr. Andrew Hall, of Eureka Chapter, R. A. M., leave Monday to attend the Grand Commandery and Chapter which will be held in Fort Wayne, Ind. * * The Rev. S. B. Jones, pastor of Allen Chapel, is arranging for an evening social. He expects to tender it as a farewell reception to the members and friends of his congregation. * * Mr. Thos. Smith, of Chicago, was in the city last week visiting his aged parents and friends. * * Mr. Wesley Esby, of Mattoon, Ill., was in the city last week. * * Joseph Millikin has recovered from his recent sickness. * * Miss Jessie D. Mitchell has returned from an extended visit with relatives and friends in Chicago. * * Mrs. Jefferson Jackson and daughter, of South 13½th street, is visiting in Indianapolis. * * Mrs. E. R. Clarke and daughter Agnes, and their guest, Miss Mamie Thomas, have returned from a pleasant visit in Sullivan. * * Miss Dode Claggett, of Alum Cave, is visiting in our city. * * Mr. J. W. Nole, a prominent citizen of Crawfordsville, who has opened a saloon at 370 Ohio street, tendered to the public his formal opening last Tuesday evening.

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Saving Heathen Natives.

(Concluded from First Page.)

to suit the needs of a tropical country and a missionary field where the school is inseparable from the church. In the printed report you can study in detail the work being done in Sierra Leone. In that colony we are doing the only purely missionary work engaged in by a native Negro organization. Our work in other portions of Africa and in the islands is not among heathen, but in Sierra Leone we have the Sarah Gorham Mission, which is about 100 miles in the interior and in which we are training 300 heathen children. Of course, our church has always spoken of our foreign work as missionary work, and correctly so, but the error was in supposing that it was with and among heathen. The people in Liberia among whom we work are Negroes and their descendants from America and the descendants of Christianized natives that had been redeemed from heathenism by organizations which have preceded ours. Our work in the islands is among people who have been freemen much longer than has the American Negro and who are further advanced than he in many respects, but who have been under the Church of England or the Church of Rome or in some instances in the Wesleyan Church or the Moravian Church. We have in these island fields simply taken our place by the side of these other organizations and joined hands with them in religious work just as we do in America. But in Sierra Leone we have gone a step further and are actually engaged in redeeming heathen natives. If this fact were given its proper setting and appreciated at its full value the women of the church would see to it that the Sarah Gorham Mission lacks for nothing.

In Liberia we have a fine lot of land and a splendid opening for just such another mission, but thus far we have not been able to utilize the opportunity and, indeed, so great is our lack of knowledge of the conditions in Africa that very few of us have thought much about the matter. It is strange that the men on the field and the men who have been on the field are so slow about acquainting us with the actual conditions and the real needs. Knowledge of the facts and opportunities is all that is needed to win from our church the most generous response. When Bishop Turner comes back from Africa he talks about its tons of gold and its wonderful climate and stirs up the ignorant to take ship for there, but he does not tell the church about the needs of the mission work. Dr. Parks can't tell much because he is not allowed to visit the fields and learn the facts. He has been very diligent in seeking information through correspondence and by such other means as are available at a distance. Instead of peddling coffee around Philadelphia, Dr. W. H. Heard should travel through the connection and lecture on our mission work in Liberia. He made a wonderful speech on this subject before several thousand white people at Ocean Grove the other day, and could do thousands of dollars worth of work by repeating it in all of our churches.

We are a peculiar people anyhow. When we want an apple that hangs high on a lofty bough we simply sit down and wait for it to get ripe and fall at our feet. We don't think about the use of some means to knock it off. Bishop Turner went to Africa and came back and talked colonization and then got angry and published a criminal list of all who had not sent in big Easter collections for missions. He did not realize that he himself had caused the condition of which he complained. If we want missionary work to grow and prosper we must take the proper means to attain the desired end and we will succeed. The report prepared by Dr. Parks is a move along this line. I write this article with the aim, chiefly, of inducing all intelligent Christians who feel the slightest interest in missions to send a postal card containing their address to H. B. Parks, 61 Bible House, New York City, and thus obtain the splendid pamphlet which he has prepared and will send free of cost. When 200,000 of these pamphlets have been read and the pictures of African churches, African conferences and our island work have been studied, then we will have a vast army of people who will be prepared to act intelligently when Easter comes around again.

I will not now discuss the new work in south Africa. Its acquirement is an event of such far-reaching importance that I can not yet even think of it calmly. When I think of it I feel like our soldier boys felt when they saw "old glory" flying from the top of Morro Castle. I don't want to make any public utterance on so weighty a matter in a mood of enthusiasm, but when I speak I wish to be deliberate, calm and correct.

Grand old Bishop Turner! God bless him! He takes wrong views sometimes and all of that, but his faults are like fly specks on an apple of gold or like the spots on the face of the blazing sun. Just get the missionary report and look at the picture of the Transvaal Conference and see if you don't feel like giving three cheers and a tiger. If you don't there is something wrong about your heart. It don't beat with the race.

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DEADLY SEA SNAKES.

VILE REPTILES THAT INFEST THE WATERS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Venom of These Serpents Is More Fatal Than That of the Cobra and a Mere Scratch From Their Fangs Will Produce Serious Results.

Not only do various reptiles and other queer creatures abound in the forests and swamps of the Philippines, but the surrounding water of these interesting islands team with veritable sea serpents. These strange creatures, which pass their entire existence in the water, possess deadly fangs. They are a great menace to the fishermen, who are constantly exposed to their attacks.

Technically speaking, science has named the group the Hydrophidæ. They differ from the terrestrial snakes only in the possession of a flat, paddle-like tail. These reptiles inhabit the tropical seas of the old world and occasionally attain a length of 8 feet. Dr. Rudolph Weber, professor of drawing in Princeton university, observed large numbers of these creatures while on a steamer bound for Sumatra. Dr. Weber was in charge of a scientific expedition and naturally took special notice of them. He says that when the vessel was some 50 miles off the coast myriads of sea snakes could be seen swimming about as far as the eye could reach. They kept upon the surface, and several distinct species were recognized among them.

During calm weather these reptiles may be seen sunning themselves upon the surface of the sea, remaining motionless except for a slight undulation caused by the movement of the water. When alarmed, the agile reptiles dive like arrows, leaving a train of bubbles behind them. Some species are extremely brilliant in coloration, being bright yellow, banded with black, while others are tinted with delicate shades of green.

The food of sea snakes consists entirely of fishes. Frequently fishes armed with long sharp spines fall victims to their appetites. Among these are the apogous and siluroids, which are furnished with spines three and five inches long. But these do not embarrass the voracious reptile in the least. The victim is first killed by the snake's poison, after which it is swallowed head first. The spines, naturally pointing toward the tail of the victim, and being relaxed in death, are compressed against the body of the fish as deglutition proceeds. While in search of their prey, sea snakes sometimes venture a short distance up the mouth of large rivers.

Dr. Weber records an instance where he was fishing in one of the rivers on the east coast of Sumatra. He was using a dragnet and had cornered a number of medium sized fish. As the net was being brought in, two large sea snakes suddenly made their appearance inside. They showed no signs of uneasiness at capture, but were hurriedly gobbling down the cornered fishes. Nor did they cease operations until the last fish had disappeared, when the formidable creatures made their escape.

Being air breathers, the sea snakes lead a similar existence to the whale. Scientists have expressed much interest as to how long they can remain under water. Professor R. P. Witfield of the American Museum of Natural History, while dragging for corals, saw a large sea snake lying motionless among some coral growths, some eight feet below the surface. It showed no signs of fear and remained in the same position for half an hour. The venom of these reptiles is even more deadly than that of the cobra. The fangs are very short, and consequently do not penetrate so deep as the fangs of most serpents, but only a scratch from them is necessary to produce serious results. Owing to their great shyness accidents are very rare. When cornered, they snap upon a victim. As the eyes are adapted only for use in the water they strike blindly when brought into the air, although living for days when removed from their native element.

Many specimens hauled up in fishermen's nets have been sent to zoological gardens. The London gardens even went so far as to build a special tank for their accommodation. But these captured specimns either die en route or a short time after being placed in captivity. Seeking a dark corner of their tank, they refuse all food and ultimately starve to death. Around the numerous volcanic islands of the Malayan archipelago these reptiles are particularly numerous. Frequent eruptions occur among these islands, which are hardly more than the body of the volcano.

During the time of an eruption the few people residing near by take to the water in their boats to escape the rain of ashes and mud.

It is generally a case of jumping from the frying pan into the fire, however. At such times the sea becomes uncomfortably warm from its close proximity to the burning mountain, and the sea snakes swim wildly about for escape. They endeavor to climb over the gunwales of the refugees' boats, while they twine their bodies in great masses about the forward chains.

When about to lay their eggs, these serpents approach the shore. The eggs are laid above high water mark and left to hatch by the heat of the sun. Many creatures prey upon the young reptiles. Among their enemies are sharks and other large fishes, while the adults, in spite of their death dealing fangs, fall victims to sea eagles and large gulls. After the great typhoons, which are common in the Philippines and their vicinity, many of these creatures may be found along the beach, where they have been cast up during the storm and killed by the violent pounding of the waves.—New York Times.

A planter in Honduras has a right to "register" himself and 50 laborers, whereby they are exempt from military service.

Laughed Away the Danger.

Ben Cable of Illinois tells of an experience of his in midocean. The day was foggy, and most of the passengers were below listening to two evangelists who were holding a particularly fervid gospel meeting in the saloon. Suddenly and without the slightest warning there was a terrific crash and the engines stopped. Every one rushed on deck. The steamer had run into an iceberg.

Nobody knew what damage had been done, and everybody was ready to fly into a panic. The boats were lowered, and then for the first time the two evangelists, who had been forgotten in the saloon, appeared on deck. They wore their overcoats and their hats and they carried rugs and handbags. They elbowed their way rudely to the rail, with the evident intent of securing for themselves first places in the boat. It was just at a time when a breath would have sent the passengers panic stricken into the boats.

The sight of the two evangelists was about to undo the work of cool headed officers, when a pert little cockney stepped up to the gentlemen with the rugs and handbags.

"Beg pardon," said he, tipping his cap, " 'ave a cab, sir?"

And in the general laugh the danger of panic was averted.—Washington Post.

The Horses of Manila.

Among the first things to impress a stranger are the horses. Descended from horses brought from Mexico, they have become much smaller, while they are also much more shapely. In fact, I have never seen a better looking breed. There is nothing of the pony in their shape, though in size they range between 48 and 52 inches. At first it looked absurd to see them ridden by big men whose stirrups hung down to the horses' knees, but I soon found out that they easily carried a rider weighing 200 pounds. The foreigners have a jockey club, which holds two meetings a year at the beautiful turf track at Santa Mesa. To avoid sharp practice members of the club only are eligible to ride. This necessitates a scale of weights starting at 132 pounds and rising to 154 pounds. It demonstrates the speed and strength of these miniature horses that a mile has been run in 2:10 by a pony carrying 150 pounds. Only stallions are used. Mares cannot even be brought into the city. Nobody walks; everybody rides, and on any special fiesta thousands of carriages fill the streets. I doubt if there is a city in the world that can turn out half the number of private vehicles in proportion to the population.

Faithful Unto Death.

On the point of courage we have not yet seen in print a very notable instance that is current in service circles. It relates to one of the numerous heroic but useless struggles on the northwest frontier of India when our men were sent forward to carry positions that had to be relinquished as soon as occupied. When the men were retiring, harassed by the fire of the hillsmen and bewildered by the growing darkness, a party of 13 went astray and found themselves in a position where resistance and retreat were alike hopeless. They were exposed without protection and were shot down one by one.

When their comrades retook the valley and discovered the bodies, they discovered also the evidences of a rare act of courage, devotion and cool judgment. Knowing that their end had come, and, knowing further that every Lee-Metford rifle that fell into the hands of the Afridis meant the loss of many English lives, the men had extracted the breech locks from the rifles and hurled them down the ravine, so that the rifles when taken should be useless to their captors.—London Saturday Review.

The Nagur and the Fiddle.

Here is a story that the late Frederick Douglass used to tell about himself, says the Buffalo Express. Once when he was in Dublin he felt very lonesome. He was wandering about the streets when he was attracted by two violins in the window of a secondhand dealer. Frederick entered and asked the price of one of the instruments.

"Five shillings, sor," said the Irish dealer.

Frederick tuned the violin and began to play "Rocky Road to Dublin." Soon the proprietor's wife heard the music and entered the rear door. Then Frederick started in on "The Irish Washerwoman," and the couple began to dance for dear life. When the music and dancing stopped, Frederick tendered the dealer 5 shillings, but his performance on the violin had greatly enhanced its value in the mind of the storekeeper, and as he hurried away to a place of security he exclaimed:

"If a black nagur can git sich chunes out of that fiddle, I'll never sell it at any price, begorrah!"

A Wonderful Time Divider.

The new pendulum chronoscope is said to be the most wonderful timing instrument in the world. It measures accurately down to the one-thousandth part of a second. It can be used with the quickness of a stop watch, and neither electrician nor mathematician is needed to operate the instrument, which is mechanical, with simple electrical attachments. The speed of a cannon ball can be determined by the new timer, and it will tell the lapse of time between the firing of a revolver and the starting of a runner, or determine how long it takes a boxer to deliver a blow.

Where She Got Them.

"But," said the inquisitive bachelor after the baby had been carefully placed in his arms, "where does she get her blue eyes? Yours are dark and so are her papa's."

"Oh," the fond young mother explained, "she inherits them from my side of the family. My brother Will's wife has just such eyes exactly."—Cleveland Leader.

Politics In Washington's Time.

But, even worse than official incompetency, those who provided the supplies were tainted with peculation and fraud, says Charles Kendall Adams in The Atlantic. The historical student, as he gives up the idea that the legislation of the time was supremely wise, must also, however reluctantly, abandon the idea that the Revolutionary period was an age of spotless political virtue.

Again and again Washington pleaded with congress and with the chief officers of the individual states. In appealing to President Reed of Pennsylvania on the 12th of December, 1778, to bring those whom he calls the "murderers of our cause" "to condign punishment," he unbridled his passion and sent these energetic words: "I would to God that one of the most atrocious in each state were hung on a gallows five times as high as the one prepared by Haman."

The situation seemed so desperate that only six days later he wrote to Benjamin Harrison, the speaker of the house of delegates of Virginia, "As there can be no harm in a pious wish for the good of one's country I shall offer it as mine that each state will not only choose but compel its ablest men to attend congress."

Quaint Fitz-James O'Brien.

Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood relates in the New York Times some amusing sayings of Fitz-James O'Brien. On visiting a very patriotic lady on New Year's day, after the civil war was declared, he said, "She had flags on the mantel and cold roast eagle on the sideboard." When asked if he partook of the latter, he said no, as "an Irishman he was drawn by a patriotic instinct to the potato salad," and demanded Scotch whisky to show cosmopolitan breath. Lest he should become too bellicose, he "felt even afraid to handle a drumstick."

Asked if women had inspired men to drink as well as to heroic actions, he said, "Yes! Often when one is Mumm, and the other extra dry."

And speaking of the heroic intoxication that has sent so many men to war, he said it is what "makes the puppies fight well, and then, we feel such a delicious egotism. Why, when I am marching oown Broadway, I do not know whether I am a part of the universe or whether the universe is a part of me."

Diamond Studded Streets.

Perhaps the most interesting fact in connection with Kimberly, the Diamond City, is the "street washing," and some of the debris washers have done very well. The "washing" consists of overhauling the earth for diamonds.

At nearly every meeting of the borough council applications for permission to wash streets, or portions of streets, are received. The would be washer has to obtain the consent of persons resident in the street or road, to put the latter into sound repair again and pay tithe to the municipality in the shape of 10 per cent on his gross finds. Last year £960 was paid to the municipality in this way.

In the early days of the diamond fields the ground was washed in a very primitive style, many diamonds being thrown away in the debris, as it is called. This debris was subsequently used for street making purposes, and now, years after, with better machinery at their disposal, people find it pays to "wash the streets."—Cape Times.

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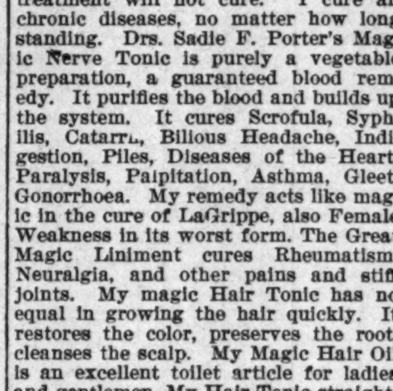

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LOOK! A SACRIFICE

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Hair Staightener

$1.00, $1.00, $1.00, $1.00.

This instrument surpasses everything of its intent or purpose now before the public. Your hair will remain straight for months after using this most valuable need for the beautifying of your appearance.

Try our Electrodine Pomade a wonderful hair producing and scalp cleansing preparation. Thousands use it, and from the testimonials we receive would not be without it. It is scientifically compounded with the best ingredients and is highly perfumed with a very delicate and lasting odor. Price 50c per bottle; 3 bottles $1.25. Send sample of your hair and get it matched with a Genuine Creole Hair Braid. Prices: $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50. No goods sent C. O. D. Agents wanted.

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SECOND TO NONE.

Editor The Freeman:—We tender our thanks to you for the valuable service your paper has done and is still doing for us in our business. We can truthfully say that The Freeman is second to none in this country. Every citizen of this Union can profit by reading The Freeman. We congratulate the editor and bid him God speed in helping to mold and shape public opinion for the better. We shall use our influence in favor of your paper among our many friends. Respectfully,

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Home-Seekers' excursion tickets via the Queen & Crescent Route to all points south of Somerset, Ky., in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, North and South Carolina; all points on Q. & C. Route in Louisiana and to certain points in Georgia and Florida at about one fare the round trip from Cincinnati, on the first and third Tuesdays each month.

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Land $3.00 to $5.00 an acre. Good schools and churches. Write for maps and books to W. C. Rinearson, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Cincinnati, O

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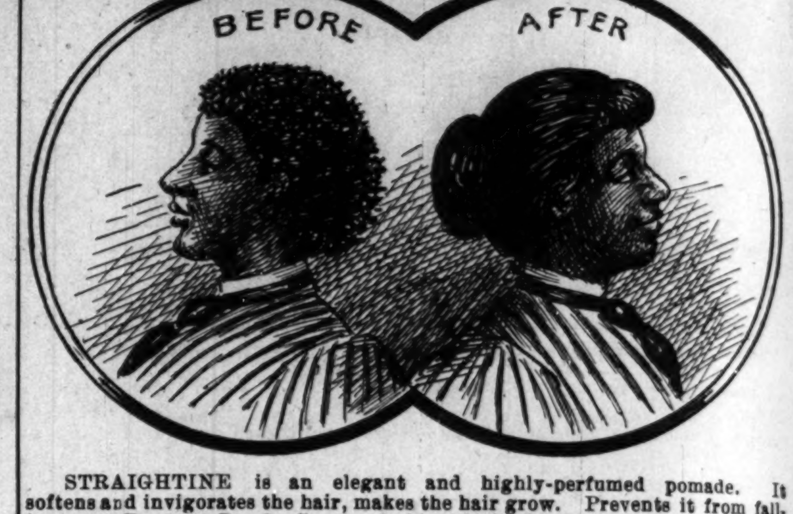

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Is not only a National paper, but a historical paper, with sketches and articles from the pen of our best educated men. Its sentiment went down into the French prison to the consolation of the Hon. John L. Waller.

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The Great Madagascan Improved Hair Grower

leaves no bad effect behind after use. No danger of an injured scalp. Instead of weakening, it strengthens and nourishes the roots of the hair, thus insuring a rapid growth of a suit of hair—soft, pliable, glossy and beautiful.

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is marvelous. One trial is sufficient, Nothing beginning to approach it in real efficacy in all the merits claimed of it. No lady or gentleman having use for such a remedy should be without it.

Buy the Best. Have the Best. Use the Best.

One bottle, $1.00; Three bottles, $2.50; Six bottles, $5.00. No goods sent C. O. D. Agents Wanted. Send for terms at once. Address:

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CARDS PROFESSIONALS send $1.00. your name, business and address for 500 Cards. (Your cut can be used) Send for samples. The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind

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ARRIVE CHICAGO

12:00 Noon, 8:20 p. m. 7:20 a. m.

Lv. Chicago 2:45 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 8:58 p. m.
Arr. Indianapolis 7:45 a. m. 4:37 p. m. 3:30 a. m.
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NOT A SOAP
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PRICE 5 CENTS
NINE O'CLOCK
WASHING-TEA
WHEN THE HOUR HAND POINTS TO NINE
HAVE YOUR WASHING ON THE LINE
TRADE MARK
RUB NO MORE! USE HARD OR SOFT WATER.
FOR CLOTHES WASHING, DISH WASHING, HOUSE CLEANING, HARD OR SOFT WATER.
FULL DIRECTIONS ON EVERY PACKAGE

$500.00 GUARANTEE.
ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

Will not injure hands or fabric.
No Washboard needed. Can use hard water same as soft. Full Directions on every package. An 8-oz. package for 5 cts. or 6 for 25 cts.
Sold by retail grocers everywhere.

"When the Hour Hand Points to Nine, Have Your Washing on the Line."

DYNAMITE GUNS.

Fifteen Men In Relays Are Required to Work Them.

Dynamite guns, such as are used upon the Vesuvius, are operated upon an entirely different principle from the ordinary powder guns. They have engines and boilers and air compressors and coolers and all sorts of intricate machinery in a house not far away, by which the projectiles are fired. The dynamite or gun cotton or explosive gelatin or whatever the explosive material may be is contained in the projectile only. This projectile is called an "aerial torpedo" by the manufacturers and is exploded by means of a fuse similar to any powder gun's.

Dynamite or any other high explosive cannot be used in an ordinary cannon, because the powder would explode the dynamite before it left the gun, therefore the system of using compressed air came into vogue as the only method of throwing dynamite to any distance. The air is compressed and passed along through various tubes before reaching the gun and is used at about 1,000 pounds pressure to the square inch, which is much less than the power of powder. Dynamite will be exploded at about 5,000 pounds pressure to the square inch. These guns are enormous affairs, smoothbore, 50 feet in length, made of the best iron, in three sections, flanged and bolted together and supported on a steel carriage. The carriage is mounted upon a steel racing ring, so called, and the system of handling is by means of an electric motor. As these guns are covered by a large number of patents they are very expensive, costing the government many thousands of dollars each. Fifteen men in relays are required to work them.

The gunner stands upon a platform on the left side of the carriage, uses a fine telescopic sight, and when all is ready he pulls a lever which allows the compressed air to enter the gun, and the discharge takes place. These guns are all loaded at the breech, and the projectile is handled by a separate carriage. The projectile is about 10 feet in length for the 15 inch gun, and when charged with 500 pounds of dynamite or gun cotton weighs fully 1,000 pounds. It is a steel tube composed of walls three-sixteenths of an inch thick and has a spiral vane at the rear. The fuse is a foot in length and weighs 20 pounds. This fuse contains two pounds and a half of dry gun cotton and a few grains of fulminate of mercury as a detonator. It is set to explode at impact or as the gunner may desire as to time.—Leslie's Weekly.

A TRANSPOSITION.

It Mangled the Salutation, but the King Controlled His Face.

An American who years ago served as our minister to Spain was fond of telling the following joke upon himself:

Shortly after he had become settled in his new home he was bidden to a state ceremonial, where he was to be presented to the king. His knowledge of languages was limited to English and French, and being desirous of addressing the sovereign in his own tongue he took pains to "coach" for the occasion. Several phrases were rehearsed until he felt that he had mastered them. When the critical moment arrived, he saluted the king with great dignity, spoke a few words in Spanish and passed on.

"What did you say?" asked an English gentleman.

"I spoke in Spanish," was the rejoinder. "I said, 'I cast myself at your feet,' which I am told is the most respectful form of salutation."

"Ah, no," corrected a Spaniard, who had been observed to smile at the embassador's greeting. "You are mistaken. You transposed your words, and quite altered the meaning."

"What did I say?" asked the diplomat.

With a twinkle in his eye the Spaniard made answer, 'What you really said was, 'I throw my heels at your head.' "

But the king had not betrayed by so much as the fluttering of an eyelid that anything unusual had occurred.—Harper's Magazine.

No Fixation In Space.

The common idea as to the path of the earth being "fixed in space" is taken exception to by astronomers on the ground that there are few if any things in the domain of astronomy that can really be called fixed space, that fact being that unceasing changes are going on, though these changes are generally so slow as to escape the notice of a superficial observer, but are fortunately periodic, so that they fall within the possibility of computation. Thus the earth's path is not fixed, since the ecliptic undergoes a very slow change, so that, while at present it is a few seconds more than 23 degrees 27 minutes, in about 15,000 years, astronomers calculate, it will be reduced to 22 degrees 15 minutes, after which it will begin to increase again, a change so slow and within such narrow limits that it can produce no sensible alteration in the seasons.—Kansas City Journal.

Even Up.

While some Swiss militiamen were resting from their drill one of the men stepped from the ranks to light his cigar from that of the officer. The latter took this evidence of the "spirit of freedom" in good part, but said, "In the Prussian army you could not have done this, John."

"Right you are," was the prompt reply, "but in the Prussian army you could not be an officer."

Red Pipestone Quarry.

Every one familiar with Longfellow's "Hiawatha" remembers the references to the famous red pipestone quarry, which is situated at the extreme eastern boundary of South Dakota. This is the only quarry of the kind known to exist on the American continent.

INSECURITY.

Every prop on which I lean,
Every earthly prop, I mean,
Of whose power I chance to boast,
Fails me when I need it most.

Lover, brother, sister, friend,
On whose nearness I depend,
Those whose very presence gives
Strength by which my spirit lives,

Fall away by some mischance,
Death or other circumstance,
And I find myself indeed
Leaning on a broken reed.

When those earthly fetters part,
All these clasps around my heart
Fall away, and I am left
Of life's sweetest joys bereft.

To what depths of woe I drop,
Seeking vainly for some prop
All sufficient to sustain
One in loneliness and pain.

Like a drowning man I reach
Upward and for aid beseech.
"Help me, Lord!" I cry and stand
Well supported by his hand.

Through the desert, through the tide,
He has promised to abide
Ever near; where'er I be,
Whispers gently, "Lean on me."

Earthly ties, how insecure!
Heavenly ties alone endure,
And my idols all were slain
That I might this knowledge gain.
—New York Ledger.

THEY GAVE THE BALLS.

And the People Danced to Pay the Debts of Louis XIV.

In 1712 Louis XIV favored the Opera, then established in the first salle of the Palais Royal (there have been two) with a special mansion for the better accommodation of its administration, archives and rehearsals. This hotel is situated in the Rue Nicaise. The building was generally designated under the name of "Magasia," whence the term "Filles du Magasin" (not "de magasin") subsequently not only to the female choristers and supers, but the female dancers themselves. It so happened that the king forgot to pay his architects and workmen. In order to satisfy them the Chevalier de Bouillon conceived the idea of giving balls in the opera house, for which idea he received an annual pension of 6,000 francs. He was paid, but the king's debtors were not, for, although the letters patent were granted somewhere about the beginning of 1713, not a single ball had been given when the most magnificent of the Bourbon sovereigns descended to his grave.

One day, shortly after his death, d'Argenson, the then lieutenant of police, was talking to Louis' nephew, Philippe d'Orleans, the regent. "Monseigneur," he said, "there are people who go about yelling that his majesty of blessed memory was a bankrupt and a thief. I'll have them arrested and have them flung into some deep underground dungeon." "You don't know what you are talking about," was the answer. "Those people must be paid, and then they'll cease to bellow." "But how, monseigneur?" "Let's give the balls that were projected by Bouillon." So said, so done, and the people danced to pay Louis XIV's debts, as, according to Shadwell, people drank to fill Charles II's coffers:

The king's most faithful subjects we
In 's service are not dull.
We drink to show our loyalty
And make his coffers full.

—London Saturday Review.

Chesterfield Superficiality.

Chesterfield's idea of excellence was essentially superficial, for his praise of solid acquirement and genuine principle is always coupled with the assertion of their entire inutility if unaccompanied by grace, external polish and an agreeable manifestation. He omits all consideration of their intrinsic worth and absolute dignity; their value to the individual, according to him, is wholly proportioned to his skill in using them in a social form.

In one of his earlier letters to Philip Stanhope he writes: "What an advantage has a graceful speaker with genteel motions, a handsome figure, over one who shall speak full as much good sense, but who is destitute of these ornaments. In business how prevalent are the graces, how detrimental is the want of them! If you should not acquire manners, all the rest will be of little use to you. By manners I mean engaging, insinuating, shining manners, a distinguished politeness, an almost irresistible address, a superior gracefulness in all you say and do." He would have manners overlay individuality and goes so far as to declare that a soldier is a brute, a scholar, a pedant and a philosopher, a cynic without good breeding.—Gentleman's Magazine.

A Former Chinese Fleet.

It consisted chiefly of old junks which had not been in the water for more than 30 years. During this lengthened period the sea had receded, and the land had formed to the extent of more than a mile, the consequence being that these ancient vessels were high and dry, their masts, sails and gear had rotted away from the long exposure to the sun and rain, the paint had peeled from their sides, and, in some cases, the very planking had been stolen for firewood. —"Pioneering In Formosa," by W. A. Pickering.

Moved Nine Million Pounds.

American engineers have just performed a feat at Bismarck, N. D., which has never before been equaled. It took them an entire year to make their preparations, and when all was ready they moved a pier of the Northern Pacific railway bridge, weighing 9,000,000 pounds, about four feet in a few minutes.

The allowance of the lord mayor of London, up to the mayoralty of Sir Sidney Waterlow in 1872, was $40,000 annually, but it was increased in that year to $50,000, at which sum it has ever since remained.

There is an American hotel at Limon, Porto Rico. It is called the Grand. It rests on piers set in the coral reef where ceaseless spray from the nearby surf reflects rainbow tints in the sunlight.

A JOKE ON THE TEAMSTER.

He Roughly Ordered General Sherman to Brush His Mules.

A good story is told of one of General Sherman's Missouri teamsters. He had just joined the service, a raw recruit, and was assigned the task of driving a six mule team. When the army halted for the first night, he was wearily unharnessing his team.

"Hello there," said the wag of the company in passing. "What do you mean by taking care of those mules yourself? Why don't you have the hostler do it?"

"Why, I thought every man had to take care of his own team," said the bewildered teamster.

"You bet he doesn't. We've got a hostler for that. There's his tent right over there. He's a lazy, contrary old cuss, and he may not want to do it, but you swear at him and he'll move off at double quick."

The Missourian strode over to the tent indicated, which happened to be General Sherman's headquarters.

"Here, you son of a gun," he roared fiercely, "get out of here and brush those mules."

Needless to say, the teamster spent the evening in the guardhouse.

A pious old Indiana farmer was assigned to the duty of teaming, probably by mistake. The roads were muddy, and the rest of the teamsters were literally bombarding their charges with oaths. It was against the old man's principles to swear, and he held his peace, albeit in impotent rage. At last one of the hind mules balked and refused to advance a step. The old man used every endeavor to urge the beast along, but to no purpose. At last he roared in a loud and solemn voice: "Oh, Lord, you know where this mule ought to be as well as anybody. This whole army knows where he ought to be this minute. He knows where he ought to be. I know where he ought to be, oh, Lord, and if he doesn't move in a minute I intend to say so, by gum." —Chicago Inter-Ocean.

GLADSTONE AS A CHEMIST.

An Incident In the Grand Old Man's Career In the Commons.

If Mr. Gladstone seldom indulged in sarcasm, it was not because he lacked the gift—for he possessed it in a high degree—but because he forbore to use it. To hurt an opponent's feelings gave him pain and when he did it unintentionally he would sometimes cross the floor of the house, and, sitting for a few moments by the side of the man whom he had just demolished, say something to assuage the wound. One of his most persistent, but never ill natured, critics was the late Sir John Pope Hennessy, who told me the following story to illustrate this generous trait in Mr. Gladstone's character.

Sir John prided himself on his knowledge of chemistry, and in one of the debates on the commercial treaty with France he made a speech exposing, as he believed, a serious chemical blunder in the treaty. Mr. Gladstone followed, "and soon turned me inside out in the most amusing manner," said Hennessy in relating the story, "proving, as if he had been a chemist by profession, that it was I who had blundered egregiously."

Having thus disposed of his critic, Mr. Gladstone went and sat by him for a moment. "I hope you don't feel hurt, Mr. Hennessy," he said. "Your speech was ingenious, and it may console you to know that the emperor of the French made precisely the same objection that you have made. The fact is, both you and he know a good deal about chemistry, but not enough to keep you from going astray."—Canon McColl in Fortnightly Review.

Early Whist.

Mrs. Hervey writes on Oct. 25, 1697, to her husband, that his "four sisters have been hear this afternoon, and as they never come unattended, brought with them Mr. Ga—, Mr. Down— and Mr. Bo—. Part of them staid and played at whish (sic) tel this moment, which is past 11 a'clock."

Twenty years later (March 18, 1717) Lord Hervey, as his title was then, writes to the Rev. Mr. Thomas Foulkes, the tutor of Mad Tom Hervey, at Oxford, about that son's gambling propensities. He is to follow the example of his "good grandfather Hervey, who, pray tell Tom, never played at any game but whist, and at that only in Christmas time for sixpence a corner."

Lady Bristol was at Bath in April, 1723, and was then in the center of the world of whist. "Poor Bishop Nevell," she writes, "can scarce be reckoned among the living, being (in my oppinion) wors than dead. They say he sitts at Lindsey's with one to hold his cards and another to give him snuff. Palsey and gout have brought him to this missirable condition." On May 1 she cheerfully informs her husband that the diversion of the evening is the puppet show. "Betty is gone with Lady Torrington. The whiskers have promised me some diversion after 'tis over."—Notes and Queries.

The Cunning Fox.

The sagacity of the fox is most wonderful. It is related that he is tormented by fleas, and when the infliction becomes unbearable he gathers a mouthful of moss and slowly walks backward into the nearest stream until only the mouth is left above the surface of the water. The fleas meantime take refuge on the moss, and when the fox is satisfied that they have all embarked he opens his mouth, and the moss drifts away, while the wily fox regains the bank, happy in freedom from his tormentors.—Exchange.

Between Two Fires.

Squib—The editor seems to have the usual run of enemies.

Scrib—Yes. If he publishes anything anonymously, they accuse him of cowardice, while should he sign an article they laugh at his vanity!—Up to Date.

A BLACK SKIN REMOVER

The Need Not Complain Any Longer of Black Skin.

This preparation, if used as directed, will turn the skin of a black person four or five shades whiter and that of mulattoes perfectly white. It also removes wrinkles from the face and makes the skin beautiful. Any person using it can see the result in forty-eight hours.

It does not turn the skin in spots, but bleaches out white. It is a very good thing for the eyes if allowed to get in the eye while washing the face.

One box of this preparation is all that is required, if used as directed, the skin remaining beautiful without continual use, and is perfectly harmless.

Will remove wrinkles, freckles, dark spots and pimples from the face without harm to the skin.

Direction and preparation will be sent to any address on receipt of $2.00, or C. O. D. THOMAS BEARD,
122½ W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

Beautiful Winona

a delightful summer haven. Winona Lake, Indiana, (formerly Eagle Lake) is an attractive haven on the Pennsylvania Lines near Warsaw, Indiana As the site of Winona Assembly and Summer School, this resort has grown into popular favor very rapidly. Improvements made on the two hundred acres of romantic woodland which stretches nearly two miles along the eastern shore of Winona Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, include all the comforts and conveniences for a highly enjoyable sojourn. Ample facilities are at hand for satisfactory entertainment at reasonable rates at the comodious hotel which adjoins the railway station at the entrance to the grounds, in cosy cottages, or in tents as may be preferred.

Persons who may desire to combine devotion entertainment and instruction with rest and recreation will find Winona Lake the ideal spot for invigorating both mind and body by instructive entertainment and study and health-giving recreation. The educational work of the Summer School is in charge of well known instructors. The college halls are equipped with all required paraphernalia; the large auditorium in which the Assembly meets, and in which prominent lecturers are heard during the season has a seating capacity of over 3,000. An ampitheatre, race track and other facilities for athletic pastimes are provided. The fishing bathing and boating are fine, the large fleet of boats being the best.

The season of 1898 will open May 15. Commencing on that date excursion tickets with fifteen day limit will be on sale via Pennsylvania Lines. They may be obtained during May, June, July and August. The sale of eason excursion tickets will begin June 1, and continue daily until September 30. Season excursion tickets will be good returning until October 31.

Full information about the attractions at Beautiful Winona," its Assembly and Summer School, etc., will be cheerfully furnished all who address Mr. Sol C. Dickey, Secretary, Winona Lake, Ind. Inquiries about excursion rates, time of trains, etc., should be addressed to Passenger and Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Lines, or to F. VAN DUSEN, Cheif

BUSINESS MEDIUM.

MRS. MARTH, the world renowned and highly celebrated business and test MEDIUM, reveals everything. No imposition. Can be consulted on all affairs of Life, Business, Love and Marriage a specialty. Every mystery revealed, also of absent, deceased and living friends. Removes all troubles and estrangements, challenges any Medium who can exceed her in her startling revelation of the past, present and future event in one's life. Remember, she will not for any price, flatter you; you may rest assured you will gain facts without nonsense. She can be consulted on all affairs of Life, Love, Courtship, Marriage, Friends, etc., with advice upon missing friends, enemies, etc. Her advice upon sickness, change in business, journeys, lawsuits, contested wills, divorce and speculation is valuable and reliable. She reads your destiny—good or bad; she withholds nothing.

MRS. MARTH tells your entire life—past, present and future—in a DEAD TRANCE, has the power of any two mediums you ever met. In tests she tells your mother's full name before marriage, the names of all your family, their ages and description, the name and business of your present husband, the name of your next, if you are to have one, the name of the young man who now calls on you, the name of your future husband, and the day, month and year of your marriage—how many children you have or will have—whether you are married or single; whether your present sweetheart will be true to you and if he will marry you; if you have no sweetheart, she will tell you when you will have, and his name, business and date of acquaintance. ALL YOUR FUTURE will be told in an honest, clear, plain manner and in a dead trance. Mothers should know the success of their husbands and children, young ladies should know everything about their sweethearts or intended husbands. Do not keep company, marry or go into business until you know all, do not let silly religious scruples prevent your consulting.

Madame is the only one in the world who can tell you the FULL NAME of your future husband, with age and date of marriage, tells you whether the one you love is true or false.

There are some persons who believe that there is no truth to be gained from consulting a Medium, but such beliefs are contrary to the truth. It is only from the lack of discrimination that such a conclusion can be reached. It is not everyone who placards himself or herself as a Medium that can stand a test of what he or she claims. And a person of any enquiring mind may ask the reason why. It is simply that these advisers do not take the trouble to study human nature. They do not spend their thoughts for a moment with acquiring the art of phrenology and kindred branches that will have a tendency to make the pathway to the road of the business clear and devoid of obstacles.

It is an undeniable fact that persons will come for advice—in full knowledge of what they want to know, and yet as soon as they confront a Medium they try their utmost endeavor to dispel from their minds what they know so as to hear if it will be rehearsed by the Medium. To get the secret out of a person by "pumping," in no few cases, is the art used by many unprincipaled Mediums, but to take hold of the hand and gain control of the mind thereby, is a matter of impossibility to most of them. And yet this can be done, and by consulting MRS. MARTH this seeming mystery becomes a realization.

This subject has received no little attention by eminent men and even college professors. So it proves conclusively that although there are infringers in our midst with "oily tongues," perhaps, the gates of wisdom have not been closed to the entire profession.

It takes a great deal of study to become an accomplished Medium, and by a continuous and untiring effort, the key to the well of apparently unfathomable mysteries have been procured by MRS. MARTH for the benefit of humanity. By letter, advice $1.00. Hours from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. All letters must contain stamps for answers.

MRS. M. B. MARTH,
202 West 31st St.,
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Mention The Freeman.

January, 1898.—Editor The Freeman: Enclosed find pay for this year's subscription to Freeman. So old and reliable acquaintance, so unswerving an advocate of the rights of the Afro-American cannot be easily dispensed with. Yours,

D. A. Straker, Detroit, Mich.

Editor The Freeman:—I am confident that The Freeman excels all other journals published by colored Americans. It is a great national paper and ought to be read by every colored man and woman everywhere. Faithfully yours, Moses Dickson, St. Louis, Mo.

Editor Freeman:

I very much admire the position you have taken as regards the duty of the Negroes of this country in the present Spanish-American war. I mail you a copy of the leading daily of this city, which contains an article on this matter, the first mention or reference that has appeared in it since the war began. I wanted to see the Negro go on record in this daily. Yours

J. W. SCOTT.
Douglass School, Huntington W. Va.

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to various points via Pennsylvania Line. Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the Order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Dallas Tex.,—June 11 and 12, account meeting of Nobles of Mystic Shrine. Return limit June 28.

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No. 15, 7:20 a. m.	9:50 a. m.	
No. 5, 8:10 a. m.	10:05 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
No. 21, 12:35 p. m.	2:35 p. m.	7:12 p. m.
No. 11, 7:05 p. m.	8:55 a. m.	1:44 a. m.
No. 7, 11:20 p. m.	1:30 a. m.	7:00

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DAILY.

No. 15, daily 7:20 a. m. for Terre Haute.
No. 3, Ex. Sunday 4:00 p. m. for Terre Haute

All trains carry first-class coaches. 12:40 Noon train has Parlor and Dining Cars for St. Louis. 11:20 p. m. train has local Sleeping Cars starting from Indianapolis for St. Louis and Evansville, open every night at 8:30. All trains enter the Union Passenger Station at Terre Haute and St. Louis.

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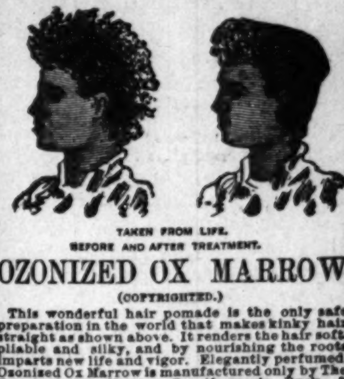

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BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT.

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This wonderful hair pomade is the only safe preparation in the world that makes kinky hair straight as shown above. It renders the hair soft, pliable and silky, and by nourishing the roots imparts new life and vigor. Elegantly perfumed. Ozonized Ox Marrow is manufactured only by The Ozonized Ox Marrow Co. (formerly Buck & Rayner). Their reputation is a guarantee that it is perfectly pure and harmless. Beware of imitations. Get the genuine as it never fails. A toilet necessity for ladies and gentlemen. Thousands who have used our original Ozonized Ox Marrow testify to its superior merits. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all dealers in first-class toilet goods, or we will send you, express paid, 3 bottles for $1.40 or 6 for $2.50. Always inclose a post-office money order, as we do not send goods C. O. D. Write your address and name plainly. Address

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AS WELL AS BEST.

TWO POUNDS OF CREAM OF WHEAT

At the proportion of three-quarters of a cup of Cream of Wheat to one quart of water (which is the recipe for Breakfast Porridge shown on our package)

MAKES ELEVEN QUARTS COOKED FOOD.

You need not take our word for it, but can figure it out for yourself. As against this,

TWO POUNDS OF OATMEAL

At the invariable recipe which is shown on all oatmeal packages,

MAKES SIX QUARTS COOKED FOOD.

As practically the only criticism on Cream of Wheat has been that it was too expensive, it will pay you to figure

WHICH IS THE CHEAPER.

Which is the BEST we will leave our customers to judge. But

DO NOT BE LED ASTRAY BY

The specious argument that because oatmeal sells for less money per package it is the cheapest.

SPECIOUS ARGUMENTS

Have had their day. The proof of the matter is in the cooking of the food. We are not saying a word against oatmeal as a food, but simply answering the principal objection urged by the oatmeal people against Cream of Wheat.

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Ask your grocer for it or send to us for sample.

For sale by—Frank E. Janes, 107-113 N. Delaware street.

THE FREEMAN, Only $1.50.

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L. S. Ayres & Co.
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Improved Standard Patterns.

TOWN TALK.

Geo. Lindsay, of Lebanon, was here on business.

Mr. Algernon Jackson, of Princeton, is in the city.

Mr. Frank Moss, of Peru, was in the city this week.

Mr. Joe King and sister, Mae, were guests of friends here this week.

Mrs. Rosa Gray has returned from a pleasant visit to Louisville, Ky.

Miss Myrtle Henderson, of Noblesville, Ind., spent Sunday in the city.

Miss Maud Fisher has returned from a three weeks' visit to Crawfordsville, Ind.

Mrs. Jefferson Jackson and daughter of Terre Haute, were in the city last week.

Mrs. Ora Carter and little son are the guests of Miss Izara Brooks this week.

Dr. H. W. Armistead, a prominent physician of Henderson, Ky., is visiting in the city.

Mrs. Smith, of Evansville, Ind., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Jackson, in W. North street.

Miss Sarah F. Dickerson left Sunday for Louisville, Ky., to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Bell.

Miss Beatrice M. Goff, of St. Louis, Mo., is visiting Mrs. Bertha Turner in 363 W. 14th street.

Miss Minnie McDuffy and sister, Rosetta, of Cincinnati, O., were visitors in the city recently.

A surprise party was given Friday night in honor of Miss Mary Brooks, of 807 N. California street.

Miss Alice Phillip and Miss Clara Bair, will leave for their home Sunday, at Nicholasville and Lexington, Ky.

There will be a grand barbecue at Armstrong's Park Tuesday, Aug. 30th, also a grand cake walk at 3:30 p. m.

Rev. D. A. Graham went to Fort Wayne Thursday to visit the Michigan conference in session there. He returns to-day.

Mrs. Laura Coleman and Mrs. Carrie Brent, of Hopkinsville, Ky., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. McMurray in Center street.

The funeral services of Jerry Taylor, whose death was unexpected by his many friends, were held at Bethel church, Sunday.

F. G. Brookins, of Harrisburg, Pa., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Kelley, of Elsworth street, will return home next week.

Miss Mary Frank Walker, of Lexington ,Ky., was tendered a party by Miss Minnie Churchill Tuesday night, with whom she is stopping.

Mrs. Thomas Hedgepath and daughter, Mrs. Effie Vaughn, of Kalamazoo, Mich., spent several days this week in the city, the guests of relatives.

Among the seventy-five ladies who met at the residence of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks to organize an association to be known as the "Indiana Soldiers' Aid Society, was Mrs. Dr. Beulah Porter, who was elected Vice President to represent the colored companies. The organization is for the sole benefit of the Indiana companies. For further information you can call on Mrs. Porter, N. California street. All ladies interested in the boys in blue are cordially invited to investigate.

Miss Daisy Walker, of Cincinnati, and Miss Alice Hamilton, of Louisville, Ky., are in the city, the guests of their cousin, Miss Alice Phillip.

Prof. L. A. Lucas, manager of the Imperial Concert Company, spent last week in Cincinnati on business. He returned to Indianapolis last Sunday.

Mrs. Hale and daughter Minnie, of Crawfordsville, Ind., are visiting in the city. Miss Minnie will remain the guest of Miss Amanda Mayne.

Messrs. Silas Kincheloe Weir and William Spratling, of Louisville, Ky., stopped over on their way to Fort Wayne, Ind., to atend the meeting of Masons.

Mrs. M. A. Tiester, President, and Mrs. Hattie Ferguson, Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Mite Missionary Society, were in the city last week.

Messrs. Wm. Thatch and W. L. Caldwell gave a trolley party on the evening of the 19th. Dancing was indulged in at Fairview Park and Odd Fellows' Hall.

Miss Daisy Tootle, who has been spending her vacation in the city, the guest of Mrs. A. Kelley, returned home accompanied by her sister, Miss Laura Collins, last week.

Miss Katie Lewis returned Sunday to her home in Louisville, Ky. She was accompanied by three of our young society misses, Lydia Meadows, Lucy Sanders and Maud Bass.

Mrs. Dr. Beulah Porter has been appointed Vice President of the Soldiers' Aid Society for the colored soldiers of Indiana. All ladies interested in the soldiers can become members.

Mrs. Geo. Moore, assisted by her daughters, Mrs. Sid Moore and Mrs. Weaver, entertained a few friends in honor of Mrs. Lauderdale, of Louisville, Ky., who is the guest of Mrs. Felix Davis.

Mrs. Laura V. Tompkins, of Cincinnati, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Henson, of East St. Clair street. Mrs. Henson's mother, Mrs. Charlotte Atkins, of Springfield, O., is also spending a couple of weeks with her.

Bethel Church Notes.

The general rules were read last Sunday morning, and three persons were read into full membership. Among the many strangers who worshiped with us last Sunday morning, were Mrs. French of St. Paul, Minn., and Mrs. Ora Carter, of Logansport, Ind. To-morrow is the last Sunday of the conference year, and pulpit will be filled in the morning by Rev. M. M. Moore, D. D., of Florida. Dr. Moore is said to be one of the greatest pulpit orators in this country. Come and hear him.

Will Be Mustered Out.

The Indiana colored troops will not leave Camp Mount. This has been definitely determined since the peace negotiations. Maj. Peterson is daily awaiting orders from Washington to muster out of service these troops, he having been in charge of the subsistence department of the government here since the beginnig of the war. There is much disappointment among the colored troops that they wil not be able to leave Camp Mount. They had hoped to be sent to either Porto Rico or to Cuba.

Nothing definite has been received from the war department, but there is hardly a doubt that Sept. 1 will see not only the colored troops but the various regiments of Indiana volunteers now in the service returned to Indianapolis and mustered out.

A "Swell" Affair.

One of the most elaborate affairs of the season was the national luncheon served by Mrs. Felix Davis at her home in 306 Bird street, Thursday, at 2:00 p. m., in honor of her guest, Mrs. Wm. Lauderdale, of Louisville, and Mrs. Bishop Clinton, of North Carolina, who is visiting with Mrs. A. Wakefield. The house decorations were of national colors. In the dining rooms large round tables were set. In the center of one was a huge bowl of American beauty roses, while on the other lillies, daffodils, ferns and smilax were artistically arranged. Thirty-six covers were laid, and at each were pretty little landscape cards with tiny silk flags. The luncheon consisted of seven courses. An Italian harpist furnished music. Mrs. Davis was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Cyrus Allen, Mrs. Eliza Tiller, Mrs. Carl Settles, Miss Mayme E. Morris, of Louisville, and her daughter, Miss Henrietta. The ladies present were: The Misses Perry, of Mattoon, Ill., who are with Mrs. Geo. Goins; Mesdames Lee Mitchell, Anthony Bradley, Anthony Phillips, Wm. Jackson, Mayme Ward, Beulah Porter, John Phillips, J. E. Morgan, Geo. Goins, Geo. Moore, John Beck, Henry Moore, I. P. Johnson, Henry Hart, Artie Phillips, Henry Campbell, Lee Twines, Wm. Abstone, Wm. Dixon, John Smith, Mrs. Calbert, of Louisville, Misses Ella Lewis, A. Myrtle Wallace, and Florence Smith. Regrets were received from Miss Mae Harvester, who is in New York; Miss Hattie Doty, of Mapleville; Miss Elnora Parker, Mesdames Llewellyn, Hattie Jones, Wm. Bell, William Kersey and Wm. Dixon, Jr.

The State Fair.

Pain's Fireworks Company, which is to reproduce the battle of Manila in spectacular display the week of the Indiana State Fair, manufactures all of the signals for the government for use in army and navy. The battle spectacle is one of the most sensational pyrotechnical exhibitions the Pains have undertaken. At Manhattan Beach it is the leading attraction of the season, and thousands witness the performances nightly. The spectacle will be given from September 14 to 16 and will be put on directly in front of the great amphitheater at the State Fair Grounds.

The painting which represents the Bay of Manila, the fort of Cavite, the Spanish fleet under Admiral Montejo and the American fleet, under Admiral Dewey, is 300 feet in length. It is painted in oil on wood, iron and canvas. In the production one views the Bay of Manila. The Spanish fleet lies in the harbor toward the city and the great fort of Cavite overshadows the fleet. The majestic Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, approaches the Spanish vessels, the fort opens fire, but the Olympia, true to history, sails on without reply. The Baltimore moves up and returns the fire and the Spanish ships are then seen in action and a general and terrific bombardment takes place. The reports from the shells which are fired can be heard for miles. The smoke, as it clears away, shows the Spanish fleet totally destroyed.

There will be used in the action 200 militiamen, who make the charge on the fort of Cavite, adding realism to the affair and representing the battle which followed in the capture of that point. It requires about one hour to produce the battle.

Following this spectacle will be one of Pain's fireworks displays, with the latest Manhattan Beach effects, principal among which are the aerial novelty repeating shells, making five distinct explosions, beginning in red, changing to white and finishing in blue. There will be forty or fifty other devices that have never before been seen in Indianapolis, and many of which are being produced for the first time this year.

The State Board of Agriculture is endeavoring to make this an especially attractive feature. The display at Garfield Park two weeks ago was miniature and in no manner compares in scale with the spectacle to be given State Fair week. The State Board desires to fulfill its promise to give an event that will attract Indiana people and keep them in the city. The county fairs this year have been successes, despite the predictions of failure because of the war interests, and Secretary Kennedy expresses confidence that the attendance at the State Fair will equal that of any previous year, if it is not greater. The performances of the "Battle of Manila," it is hoped, will attract crowds that will equal the attendance on Indianapolis day last year.

Notes.

Lebanon, Ind., Special.—Mr. David, Jr., and Mrs. Alice Valentine, of Frankfort, Ind., were over Sunday, visiting relatives and friends. * * Mr. Clyde Radcliffe, of Frankfort, was the guest of Miss J. Ella Valentine, Monday, who has recently returned from the training school for nurses of Washington, D. C. Miss Valentine's health is very much improved since she has returned to Indiana. * * Mr. Joshua Seaton and daughter, Miss Rebecca are both ill. * * Mr. George Lindsay made a flying trip to Indianapolis Tuesday on business.

Officers Elected.

Seymour, Ind., Special.—The Grand Lodge of Colored Masons of the state, before adjournment, elected the following officers:

Grand Master—W. F. Teister, of Crawfordsville.

Deputy—J. H. White, of Muncie.

Senior Warden—Ara Terrell, of Mitchell.

Junior Warden—J. L. Lindsay, of Indianapolis.

Treasurer—Henry Seaton, of Indianapolis.

Secretary—R. F. Taylor, of Jeffersonville

Lecturer—H. A. Rogan, of Indianapolis.

Chaplain—W. H. Anderson, of Evansville.

The next meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held at Jeffersonville.

Muncie Melange.

Muncie, Ind., Special.—Mr. Sidney Wilkerson was struck by a stret car pole while going from one car to another. He was knocked unconscious, and remained so for several hours. He sustained many bruises about the head and shoulders and arms. He is improving rapidly and will be out in a few days. * * Mrs. J. Robbins is suffering with the neuralgia of the head and face. * * A social was given at the A. M. E. Church Friday night and a neat sum was realized. * * Mr. Thos. Fosset's niece, of Franklin, Ind., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stokes and T. Fosset. Miss Hettie returned to her home in Richmond, after spending several months in this city. * * Mr. Fay Cobern was in the city last week. * * Mr. S. L. Tony wil give a concert next Monday night. The title of the play is "The Rice Pudding." * * Master Millard, who has ben sick with the typhoid fever, is convalescing. * * Miss Zelma Raymond is visiting in Anderson, Ind. * * W. E. Robbins and daughters, Venner and Mayme, went to Fort Wayne to furnish the music for the grand banquet and ball given by the K. T. Lodge of the State of Indiana.

Notes.

Logansport, Ind., Special.—Miss Mary Allen is the guest of friends in Fort Wayne. * * Miss Stella Johnson, of Anderson, is the guest of her grand mother. * * Mrs. Joe Malone has moved to the South Side. * * Mrs. Ed Gibson, of Kenneth, was in town Monday. * * Mrs. Frank Carter spent a few days in Richmond. * * Wm. Childs, the horse trainer, was in town last week. * * The concert at the A. M. E. Church on the 18th was a success. * * Mr. May Strothers, of Kenneth, died on the 18th. He was a member of Cass Lodge, No. 4,284, G. U. O. of O. F., who had charge of the remains, which were sent to Charlottesville, Virginia, for burial. * * The A. M. E. S. S. picnicked at Spencer Park Wednesday.

Personals.

Dyersburg, Tenn., special.—Carter Thompson found his wife dead in bed August 13. * * B. Fowlkes died the 9th. * * The U. B. F. and S. M. T.'s convened here the 23d. * * America Smith and daughter are dangerously ill. Mrs. Elliott left for Chattanooga for the grand session T. B. K. and G. * * Rev. W. F. Baker, of the Baptist Church, is striving to build a brick church. * * John Fowlkes visited Clarksville last week. * * Mrs. Bettie Chamberlain, of Rialto, visited her daughter here last week. * * Mrs. Mary Flowers has returned home from a pleasant visit to relatives and friends in Gibson County.

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Successfully treats chronic diseases of the nerves and joints, rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, weak eyes, sore eyes and old sores. Removes inflammation and relieves pain. 607 W. North street, Indianapolis, Ind.

TO NEW YORK.
Quicker Time via Pennsylvania Lines.

Under schedule taking effect Sunday, June 26th, the time to New York over the Pennsylvania lines will be quickened. Train No. 20, the solid vestibule train which goes through to New York without change for either sleeping car or coach passengers, arrives Twenty-third street station, New York City, about one hour earlier than under the old schedule. The through time of this daily train is as follows under the new arrangement: Leaves Chicago 10:30 a. m., Indianapolis 2:30 p. m., Cincinnati 4:20 p. m., Dayton, 5:35 p. m., Columbus 7:50 p. m., arrives Pittsburg 1:40 a. m., central time; arrives Harrisburg 9:10 a. m., Baltimore 11:55 a. m., Washington, 1:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:52 a. m., Twenty-third street station, New York, 2:35 p. m., eastern time.

The time of Train No. 6 has also been quickened. Under the new schedule that train leaves Indianapolis 5:50 a. m., Cincinnati 8:15 a. m., Columbus 11:45 a. m., arrives Pittsburg 5:40 p. m., central time; arrives Harrisburg 2:00 a. m., arrives Baltimore 6:25 a. m., arrives Washington 7:40 a. m., arrives Philadelphia 4:50 a. m., arrives Twenty-third street station, New YorkCity, 7:45 a. m., eastern time. No. 6 has sleeping cars through to New York without change.

Pennsylvania Line to Lake Maxinkuckee
Sunday August 28. Round trip $1.00. Special train leaves Indianapolis 7:30 a. m. Returning leaves the Lake at 6:30 p m Spend Sunday on Lake. Cool air ond attractive scenes. The View Hotel located on the Lake shore will furnish accommodations to excursionists at reasonable prices. W. W. Richardson, D. P. A.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS
For the FAMOUS BLUSH OF ROSES for the skin and complexion. It is clear as water, and purifies the skin from pimples and blotches, and leaves the face soft and smooth as an infant's. It has no equal anywhere. While it makes the skin whiter, its use cannot be detected. It is the only toilet preparation of the kind that colored ladies can use to advantage. It has a ready sale, and lady agents can earn handsome returns selling BLUSH OF ROSES. Write for terms to MISS FLORA A. JONES Box F., Detroit, Mich.

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via Pennsylvania Lines August 30, to September 3, inclusive, low rate excursion tickets will be sold to Franklin from Indianapolis, Seymour, North Vernon intermediate ticket stations; return coupons good Sunday Sept. 4th.

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Ladies' and Gents' Clothes cleaned, dyed and repaired. SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

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A handsomely Built Suit
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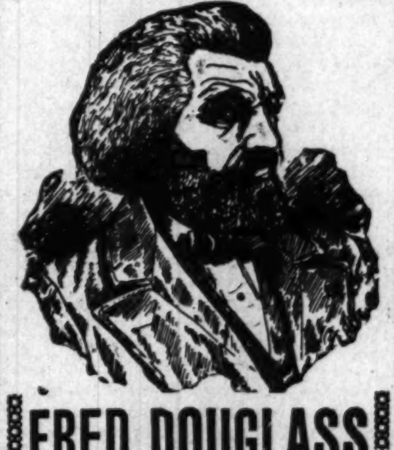

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CINCINNATI
September 5th-10th, 1898.
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Tickets will be on sale September 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1898. Good to return leaving Cincinnati not earlier than September 6, nor later than September 13, 1898, with proviso that upon deposit of ticket with Joint Agent not earlier than September 5, nor later than September 9, 1898, and payment of a fee of 25 cents per ticket at time of deposit, an extension of return limit to leave Cincinnati to and including October 2, may be secured.
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E. O. McCORMICK, P. T Mgr., Cincinnati, O.
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Via C. H. & D Ry., Sunday August 21. Two special fast trains stopping only at Rushville, Connersville and Hamilton leave Union Station 7:15 p. 7:15 a. m., returning leave Cincinnati at 7:15 p. m. All amusement resorts are in full blast and opportunities are offered for everyone to enjoy the trip. For tickets and detailed information call at Union Station or 25 W. Washington st.